

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

Vol V No 046

7 March 1979

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Delegates Depart Following Arab Energy Conference	A 1
Foreign Ministers Contemplate Sanctions Against Egypt	A 1
PFLP Spokesman on President Carter's Mideast Visit	A 1
PLO Denunciation [VOP]	A 2
VOP Commentary	A 2
Fatah's Abu Sharar Views Mideast Talks [VOP]	A 3
PLO Envoy Calls Iran 'Oil Weapon' in Palestinian Struggle	A 4
'Arafat Receives 'Important' Message From Soviet Leaders [VOP]	A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Returns Home From Kuwait	C 1
Heir Apparent Al Khalifah Leaves for Jordan	C 1

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Iraqi Foreign Minister	C 1
Minister Leaves for PRC, Indonesia Visit	C 1
Paper Urges Use of Oil 'Weapon' Against U.S. Interests [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM]	C 1
Papers Urge Measures To Confront Carter's Mideast Plans	C 3

QATAR

Minister Returns From Arab League Council Session	C 4
---	-----

UAE

Ambassador in Riyadh Discusses Gulf Situation	C 4
Delegation Returns From Arab League Council Session	C 4

YEMEN--PDRY

Radio Cites DNF Leader's Statement on Fighting	C 5
Revolutionary Forces Announce Execution of San'a' Agent	C 6
Defense Minister Denies Violation of Cease-Fire	C 6
DNF Reportedly Captures Area in Southeast YAR	C 6
Government Spokesman Reports YAR Attack on PDRY Territory	C 7
Radio Quotes DNF Leader's Kuwait Statement	C 7
Paper Predicts Fall of San'a' Regime	C 7

YEMEN--YAR

Foreign Minister Makes Statement on Return From Kuwait	C	8
Prime Minister Meets With Soviet Ambassador	C	8

EGYPT

People's Assembly Welcomes Carter's Visit	D	1
As-Sadat Meets With Erzezinski 6 Mar	D	1
French President Calls As-Sadat About Mideast Talks	D	1
Carter Agenda for Mideast Visit Reported	D	1
Papers Optimistic About Outcome of Carter's Visit	D	2
Amman Daily: Demonstrations in Egypt Against Carter Visit	D	3
[AR-RA'Y 7 Mar]		
U.S. Aid Contributes to Development Projects	D	3
[AL-AHRAM 25 Feb]		
Ghali States Egypt Will Arm Gulf if Asked	D	4
Ghali on Current Affairs	D	4
Ghali, Riyadh Return to Cairo	D	5
Foreign Ministry Official Meets With Iranian Ambassador	D	5
Government Supports Nigerian Mediation Efforts in Chad	D	5
Magazine on Soviet Role in PDRY Aggression	D	6
Magazine Reports Brown Proposals on Gulf Oil Wells	D	6
Korean Pilots Reported Flying Libyan Planes	D	7
AL-AHRAM Discloses Failure of Libya Coup Attempt	D	7
Magazine Analyzes Iranian Islamic Revolution	D	7

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Addresses Student Conference in Baghdad	E	1
Foreign Minister Returns From Kuwait Arab Council Session	E	2
Progressive National Front Discusses Autonomy in North	E	2

JORDAN

AD-DUSTUR Comments on Carter's Visit to Egypt	F	1
Amman Radio on Implications of Carter's Mideast Visit	F	1
Amman Dailies Discuss Carter's Visit, Peace Treaty	F	2
JORDAN TIMES Notes Problems Facing Carter on Mideast Visit	F	3
[7 Mar]		
Bahraini Heir Apparent Arrives on Official Visit	F	4

LEBANON

Foreign Minister Butrus Interviewed on Kuwait Visit	G	1
Lebanese Forces Command Issues Statement [VOL]	G	2
Prime Minister al-Huss Receives PLO Leader	G	2
Deputy Criticizes Arab Attitude To Lebanon	G	3
President Sarkis Meets With U.S. Ambassador	G	3

SYRIA

President al-Asad Receives Saudi Foreign Minister	H	1
Official Meets UN Security Council Envoys	H	1
Libyan Foreign Secretary Arrives, Makes Statement	H	1
Al-Asad, At-Turayki Meeting	H	1

Khaddam Meets With Al-Asad on Return From Kuwait	H 2
Khaddam Grants Interview to Kuwait Paper	H 2
Defense Minister Addresses Military Graduation	H 2
Al-Asad Holds Talks With Iraqi Delegation	H 3
TISHRIN Comments on President Carter's Mideast Tour	H 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Opens FLN Central Committee Session	I 1
Paper on Impact of Iran Revolution on 'Oppressed Nations'	I 2
[ASH-SHA'B 21 Feb]	

LIBYA

Commentary on Reasons for Carter's Mideast Trip	I 3
At-Turayki Addresses Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers	I 5
Nigerian President's Envoy Arrives 6 Mar	I 5
Government To Establish Diplomatic Relations With Tonga	I 5

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Abdallah Travels to Ivory Coast	I 6
--	-----

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Outlines Main Planks of Party, State Policy	I 6
Nouira Pays Tribute to Bourguiba's Leadership	I 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Armed Forces Ready To Confront Moroccan Forces Directly	I 7
---	-----

ISRAEL

Begin Said to Offer to Help Save Saudis From Communism	N 1
Begin Proposes Format, Forum for Signing of Peace Treaty	N 1
Ben-Elisar on Preparations for Carter Visit	N 1
Gush-Emunim 'Welcome' Plans	N 2
MA'ARIV on Carter's 'Gamble' [6 Mar]	N 2
DAVAR on 'Package Deal' [6 Mar]	N 3
Jerusalem POST on 'Defense Pact' [7 Mar]	N 4
'AL HAMISHMAR on Bases Offer [7 Mar]	N 5
Editorial Comment on Visit	N 6
Pa'il, Rubinstein, Sharir on Visit	N 7
Peres on Visit, Treaty	N 10
Moda'i on Carter's Visit	N 11
MK Arens Interview	N 11
Navon Remarks	N 12
West Bank Notables View Carter Visit With Dismay	N 13
Further West Bank Reaction	N 13

IRAN

More Reportage on Events, Incidents of 6 March	R 1
Officers' Retirement	R 1
Officers College Classes	R 1
Shooting in Tabriz	R 1
Entezam Statement	R 2
Khomeyni Address to Women	R 2
Shah Trial	R 3
Ahvaz Workers	R 3
'Guardians' of Tabriz	R 3
Shiraz Air Force Base	R 4
Kohkiluyeh Governor General Arrested	R 4
Relations With Consortium	R 4
Nazih in Agha Jari	R 4
Sanjabi Receives Lebanese Shi'ites	R 5
No Khomeyni Spokesman	R 5
Defense Minister on Army	R 5
Statement on Soldiers' Meeting	R 7
Military Service 1 Year	R 8
Army Personnel To Report	R 8
Underground Prison in Qazvin	R 8
New Abadan Governor	R 8
Abadan Radio on Oil	R 8
Kuwaiti Magazine Interviews Ayatollah Khomeyni [KUNA]	R 9
Former Opponent of Shah Arrested in Tehran [AFP]	R 10
Mosaddeq Grandson Forms Opposition Party [INA]	R 10
NVOI Pays Tribute to Mosaddeq's Memory, Welcomes Referendum	R 10
NVOI on Provisional Government, Warns Against U.S. Agents	R 12
Budapest TV Interviews Ayatollah Motahhari, Feda'i-ye Leader	R 12
[cross-reference]	
Czechoslovak Paper Interviews Tudeh Party Secretary	R 12
[cross-reference]	

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

More on Vajpayee Statement on FRC Aerial Surveys	S 1
Demonstration Scores FRC Aggression Against SRV	S 1
USSR To Supply 200 Tons of Heavy Water to India	S 2
Desai on Delay in Arrival of Enriched Uranium	S 2

NEPAL

Former Prime Minister Koirala Returns	S 2
---------------------------------------	-----

PAKISTAN

Supreme Court Continues Hearing of Bhutto Petition	S 3
Foreign Office on Indian Comment on Nuclear Program	S 4

DELEGATES DEPART FOLLOWING ARAB ENERGY CONFERENCE

JN061337 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1255 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 March--Libyan Petroleum Secretary 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk left Abu Dhabi today after heading his country's delegation to the meetings of the first Arab energy conference currently being held in Abu Dhabi.

Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zaizalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, also left Abu Dhabi. They were seen off at the airport by Shaybah al-Hamili, under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, and by a number of senior officials in the ministry.

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTEMPLATE SANCTIONS AGAINST EGYPT

LDO71050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 March, KUNA--The Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers are reported here today to have said that the Arab foreign ministers will call for an urgent meeting to discuss imposing sanctions against Egypt if President as-Sadat signs a peace treaty with Israel.

The Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hamadi, in press statements published here, has said that his country will propose such a meeting to implement the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad in November, and which rejected the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements. He hinted that these resolutions call for the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo and for the reconsideration of the relations of the other Arab countries with Egypt.

Syrian Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said that if the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is signed, then the Arab foreign ministers will be called to hold a meeting to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference.

The Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, in an interview published here today, says that he expects Egypt and Israel to sign the peace treaty within "a short period." He told AL-WATAN that the developments which the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations have witnessed point toward the signing of the treaty "actually taking place." Ibrahim stressed once again Jordan's rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements and said that his country is bound to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference which calls for an all embracing peaceful settlement with the participation of all parties.

PFLP SPOKESMAN ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S MIDEAST VISIT

JN061936 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has described the visit to Egypt and occupied Palestine by U.S. President Jimmy Carter as an imperialist attempt to rearrange its position in the area after the heavy blows dealt to its plans. In a statement today, Abu Sharif said that Carter is seeking to repair the reactionary alliance in the area after losing one of its basic pillars with the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran by supplying arms to the Egyptian regime. Abu Sharif further said that the Arab masses, who rejected the Camp David agreements and the so-called self-rule announcing that there will be no substitute for total liberation, will struggle further to confront the new imperialist attempts.

Abu Sharif called on the progressive Arab forces to hasten to prepare for the battle of confrontation with imperialism and the Zionist entity.

PLO Denunciation

JN070753 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT
7 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The PLO has denounced President Carter's visit to the area and considers it a new move in the conspiracy against the Palestinian and Arab cause. The PLO believes that this visit will not achieve a just and lasting peace in the area.

The PLO official spokesman has stated that the Palestinian people will escalate their just struggle against Zionist occupation, expansion and arrogance and against (what will result) from Carter's visit. The PLO official spokesman ended his statement by saying that the PLO wants to remind President Carter and others that no peace or settlement will be achieved in the Middle East without the Palestinians.

VOP Commentary

JN061042 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT
6 Mar 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Egypt and the Zionist entity are preparing to receive U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The Egyptian president's sources say As-Sadat is so glad he almost does not believe the visit is true and is preparing a warm welcome for the U.S. President worthy of the great services he has rendered to As-Sadat's regime to express the Egyptian president's gratitude to him.

There is no doubt that the U.S. President's visit to both Egypt and the Zionist entity --something which surprised all--has more than one motive and aim. These can be defined as follows.

1. To throw the final U.S. weight into the Egyptian-Zionist negotiations so as to expedite signing a unilateral treaty between the two sides.
2. To try to convince U.S. and European public opinion that Carter has been fairly compensated for the loss of Iran by showing that he is visiting Egypt and Israel as two allies only a few weeks following his loss of Iran.
3. To put the plans of the Egyptian-Zionist alliance into force, since signing the treaty will not be the beginning of struggle between Egypt and Israel. It will be the beginning of a new alliance between the two parties, nurtured under the U.S. wing.

There is no doubt that Carter's visit to the region comes after complete agreement between him and Begin on all the articles of the peace treaty. This agreement is based on U.S. guarantees to Begin that the treaty will be one hundred percent in the interest of Israel and that the previous Egyptian remarks regarding some of the treaty's articles will not be taken into consideration.

President As-Sadat has exaggerated his welcome of Carter's visit to Egypt, but this does not cancel many other facts more important than As-Sadat's welcome that will face Carter in this region. Most prominent among these facts is that the Egyptian people, together with the Arab nation's peoples, are receiving this visit with increasing denunciation and wrath. In the first place, this visit implies a blatant challenge to the Arab nation, which is living historic moments, namely, the moments of delight over U.S. defeat in Iran.

V. 7 Mar 79

A 3

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

The Arab individual cannot accept the presence of Carter--who was deposed from Iran--as a conqueror in Egypt. In the second place, Carter comes to propose or impose on the most wretched Arab leader in contemporary history a peace treaty with Israel. Such a treaty is rejected by the Arab nation and viewed as consecration of the ugly Zionist occupation of Arab territory. It is, moreover, viewed as the lowest level of capitulation made by an Arab leader in the history of this nation.

In his forthcoming visit to Egypt and Israel, Carter may have illustrious success, but he will not achieve the required success. By the required success we mean warding off the destiny that imposes itself on this region. This destiny affirms the inevitable end to the imperialist presence in the region and the full waxing of the sun after a shining part of it has emerged in the skies of Iran.

FATAH'S ABU SHARAR VIEWS MIDEAST TALKS

JN061801 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1250 GMT 6 Mar 79
JN

[Interview with Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; time and place not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Brother Majid, it is said that certain obstacles are hindering the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In your opinion, how true is this and do you believe that such so-called obstacles will actually prevent the signing of the treaty?

[Answer] Yesterday the Americans announced the failure of the talks between President Carter and Menahem Begin. However, I don't believe this failure is final since it is not in the interest of the Camp David sides to admit failure of the talks, because this consequently means the final and complete collapse of the U.S. Middle East policy. Hence, the talks will be maintained and will continue. We of the Palestinian revolution are confident that U.S. policy--which aims to impose a settlement at the expense of the Palestinian people--will ultimately fail as a result of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his signing of the Camp David accords. President as-Sadat's moves will also fail because his moves are based on a capitulationist scheme which has endorsed the capabilities of great Egypt and the blood of Egyptian martyrs to serve American imperialism and the world Zionist movement represented in the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Failure of the Camp David accords is (?inevitable) because of the accords per se as well as other Palestinian and Arab factors. As-Sadat, who has handed all the cards to the United States, believes he will be able to barter with Begin as an opponent on equal terms. Yet Begin realizes, more than As-Sadat, the consequences of the concessions which As-Sadat has made to the United States. Begin realizes very well that the United States desires to maintain Israel as a strong garrison state to safeguard U.S. interests in the area. Begin realizes very well that the Americans do not really care about Egypt.

The main U.S. goal is to isolate Egypt from the other Arabs and, furthermore, to mobilize Egypt's capabilities to serve U.S. interests in the area. If As-Sadat seems willing to play this role he must realize that the first choice in this area belongs to Israel, not him. As-Sadat is weak and is playing the settlement game with no more cards in his hand, isolated from his allies. He is too weak to play that role because he suffers badly from complicated social, political and economic problems within Egypt. As-Sadat will eventually fail because he is trying to isolate the Arab people of Egypt from the rest of the Arab nation while we all recall that imperialism failed to bring this about.

V. 7 Mar 79

A 4

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

As for the Palestinian factor, there is no doubt that the PLO, which leads the Palestinian Arab people, stands firmly against the Camp David accords and is still struggling within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and with the help of its allies in the international camp. The PLO was capable of placing a basic obstacle and consequently aborting any success of the Camp David accords. This is crystal clear, since the Camp David accords basically call for the participation of the Palestinians in the U.S. settlement plan.

As-Sadat, the Americans and the Israelis have frequently tried to find a Palestinian substitute to participate in the American settlement game; yet, they have all failed.

As for the Arab factor, the Arabs, through the Baghdad summit, unanimously agreed to reject the Camp David accords and thus they isolated As-Sadat. This unanimous Arab decision stressed the fact that U.S. policy will ultimately be faced with a strong Arab stand that will prevent any settlement at the expense of the Palestinian people. This unanimous Arab stand was a result of the firm and strong stand of the PLO. The Palestinian stand is the most important factor in the Middle East issue; hence, the Palestinian stand must always be straight and firm because it will reflect on the Arab stand. The Palestinian stand has become more immune and stronger since the glorious triumph of the great Iranian revolution and in light of the clear resolutions of the recent session of the Palestine National Council. Therefore, the Palestinians now form the basic political power facing the Camp David accords and the consequences of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. This Palestinian people will foil the American settlement.

PLO ENVOY CALLS IRAN 'OIL WEAPON' IN PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

TAC51628 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 5 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Paris, Mar 5 (AFP)--Ibrahim Sus, the Paris representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), today said that Iran's oil would be "certainly used as a weapon" in the struggle of the Palestinian people. Speaking on French radio, he said that "we hope that Arab oil will soon be used for the same purpose." Mr Sus said that "one has the impression that Saudi Arabia is about to align itself with the Iranian position," notably after the calling off of a scheduled visit to the United States by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He added, however, that "the reasons for the cancellation (of his visit) have not been disclosed." Mr Sus said that the use of the "oil weapon" did not mean that oil exporting countries would require a go-ahead from the PLO for exporting their crude. He also affirmed that France "has nothing to fear" in this respect because its position towards the Palestinian problem was "extremely positive."

'ARAFAT RECEIVES 'IMPORTANT' MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN051646 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1625 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut. The radio correspondent has learned that during this meeting brother Abu 'Ammar received an important message from the Soviet leaders dealing with recent developments in the area on the Arab, international and Palestinian levels.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM KUWAIT

JN061357 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1340 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 6 March--Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama this afternoon after heading the Bahraini delegation to the urgent Arab League Council which was held in Kuwait at the foreign ministers level. It is understood that the urgent Arab League Council concluded its sessions early today.

HEIR APPARENT AL KHALIFAH LEAVES FOR JORDAN

JN061052 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 6 March--Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister, left this morning for Amman on an official visit to Jordan lasting several days. The visit comes at the invitation of Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan.

KUWAIT

AMIR RECEIVES IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN061350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 6 March--Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, received at the As-sayf Palace this morning Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. During the meeting, Dr Hammadi delivered a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to the Kuwaiti amir. The meeting was attended by Thamir Rasuqi 'Abd al-Wahab ash-Shaykhli, Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait. Dr Hammadi has been in Kuwait for the past several days to participate in the Arab League emergency meeting.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRG; INDONESIA VISIT

LD061018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Mar, KUNA--The Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, left here today for Beijing on a 5-day official visit, and later to pay a visit to Indonesia. The Kuwaiti minister is to hold talks with Chinese officials on relations between the two countries and expanding the spheres of cooperation between them. He will be visiting the two cities of Shanghai and Guangzhou. Thereafter, Husayn is to visit Indonesia, where he will have talks on strengthening bilateral cooperation.

PAPER URGES USE OF OIL 'WEAPON' AGAINST U.S. INTERESTS

LD051417 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Mar 79 p 7 LD

[Tariq 'Umayr article: "Apropos of the U.S. Threats: Washington Was Insulted in Mexico and Wants the Arabs To Pay the Cost of the Insult"]

[Text] In fact, the recent statements by U.S. officials which threatened to resort to the use of military force if necessary to protect vital oil interests in the Middle East were not suprising or strange, because U.S. hostility is quite obvious and is no secret to anybody. Actually, this is not the first time that Washington has hinted about the use of force against the Arab oil countries.

Similar statements were made following the ban on oil shipments to the Western countries in 1974 as well as on other occasions, all of which reflected U.S. hostility.

The question that comes to the fore is why the United States has chosen to time its threats against the Arab oil countries to coincide with the resumption of the Camp David talks aimed at imposing surrender on the Arab nation, controlling its oil and other natural resources and destroying its economy with the help of the Zionist octopus:

The answer to this is quite clear. President Carter's administration has realized that, following developments in Iran, events in the area are not in its favor. The Americans have realized that their cards in the area are losers. More important still is that the United States is more worried than ever before about the future of its protege Israel, particularly since Iran, which together with Israel formed a powerful U.S. front, has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel following the downfall of the shah's regime, which was a strong support for Israel in the area. As a consequence of this break, Israel has been deprived of the Iranian oil which made up 60 percent of its oil supplies. Iranian markets have been closed to it and the Israeli experts who helped the shah's regime have been expelled.

The United States has also realized that Israel has become vulnerable. It is suffering an acute shortage of oil, which is the backbone of its economy, thus further complicating the situation for Israel's already weak economy. Consequently, the Arab countries will now realize more than at any time before that the oil weapon must be brandished in the face of the United States and Israel, since both suffer shortages in oil supplies, and that with the absence of the Iranian oil from the Israeli and Western markets this weapon will become more effective. The United States is now in a weak position. It believed that it could compensate its loss by using Mexico. But it failed in this attempt since its request was turned down. The matter did not end there; it also faced embarrassment in the person of President Carter, who was coolly received by the Mexican president during his recent visit to Mexico. The Mexican president showered him with abrasive remarks and made him understand that Mexico cares only for its interests and does not care for the powerful United States. He also described the U.S. energy secretary as a "liar." Nevertheless, the U.S. president could do nothing and returned empty-handed.

When the United States finds itself facing the effective Arab oil weapon aimed at forcing it to abandon its support for the racist Zionist entity, because its interests in the Arab countries are much greater than those in Israel, it will find itself in a dilemma. It will face two choices: either to submit to the Arab demands or carry on supporting Israel.

For this reason, Washington has found it necessary to create a new confusion through the threat to resort to force against the Arab oil countries, in order to pull the ground from under these countries and prevent them from brandishing the oil weapon on one hand and, on the other, to bring pressure on certain parties in the area to support the process of surrendering to the enemy. This is because time is running against both Israel and the United States. Another objective is to prevent the OPEC countries from increasing their oil prices.

Before threatening to use force, the United States must understand that its strength was of no avail in Vietnam. Despite the fact that it used the latest weapons in its armory it was eventually forced to withdraw under the pressure of the Vietnamese people's struggle. Washington had thrown all its weight behind the shah, whom it made the area policeman, but its strength failed to prevent the shah's fall from the peacock throne.

We would like to ask the U.S. administration: If President Carter wants redress for his pride injured in Mexico, why involve us in this business, and why has Washington decided that the Arabs should pay the price?

Washington must realize that the law of the jungle has gone once and for all. We are not afraid of threats, and our wealth belongs to us and not to the United States. We must use this wealth as an effective weapon in order to obtain our rights and restore our usurped lands, whether the United States likes it or not. Time is marching on and Washington cannot stop it. The United States must realize that it is not a trustee over people, just as it must realize that this area has always been the graveyard of invaders.

PAPERS URGE MEASURES TO CONFRONT CARTER'S MIDEAST PLANS

LD070958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar, KUNA--The commentaries of most of today's papers deal with the forthcoming visit of President Jimmy Carter to Egypt; and three of the papers call for measures to be taken to confront this visit and its results.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM denounces the visit, which it says seeks to draw Egypt away from the Arab arena. It says that the U.S. attempt will bring collision with the Arab people who "alone are the sole firm and continuing reality" in this region. The paper demands the speeding up of the realization of the Syrian-Iraqi unity and the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions "in full, and the holding of an urgent meeting in the Jordanian capital to confront the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and to stress that Amman will not be moved and will not be drawn to the side of Carter's group."

In its editorial headed "Meroy Shot" it says that the Egyptian regime should be expelled from the Arab League in the event it proceeds to sign the treaty. Relations with it should be broken off. It should be denied any assistance and backing and immediately the pan-Arab massing [al-hashd al-qawmi] to stress Arab steadfastness and to confront, to contain and to foil the plot should be proceeded with. At the end of its editorial, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that this phase is "the phase of a comprehensive pan-Arab state of alert and the placing of all resources without any distinction on the side of pan-Arab effort for Palestine and Arabism."

AL-WATAN stresses that Carter's visit to Egypt aims to put the final touches to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which it says will be ready for signing in 10 days. It goes on to add that Carter from this wants to insure his post and his reelection to the presidency. It says that the proposed treaty aims to "liquidate the Palestinian issue, isolate Egypt from the Arab nation, strike at the pan-Arab liberation aims and set up an alliance hostile to the interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa."

The paper asks the Arab countries to get into gear to prevent the signing of the treaty and to avoid the ensuing dangers. AS-SIYASAH writes that peace with Israel is no more a gain and it advises President as-Sadat to be firm in his talks with Carter. It goes on to say it is futile to expect the United States to adopt a balanced and an understanding posture because of its submission to the pressures of the Zionist forces. It says that President as-Sadat should tell the United States that Israel had not come up to the size of his peaceful initiative, which, had pushed the Egyptian leadership away from the Arab world.

QATAR

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION

NC061231 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 March--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani returned to Doha this afternoon from Kuwait at the head of his country's delegation after attending the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council, which ended its work here early today.

UAE

AMBASSADOR IN RIYADH DISCUSSES GULF SITUATION

JN031557 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1510 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 3 March--UAE Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Ahmad Muhammad Abu Rahima has stressed that the current situation in the Arab region in general and in the gulf area in particular dictates that the area's sons exercise high vigilance to confront all contingencies resulting from the threats being made by hostile forces.

In statements published in the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH today, Abu Rahima said that the nation's enemies are not pleased with the establishment of peace and security in our area because this is against their strategic interests.

In conclusion, Abu Rahima said that the brothers in the gulf are taking into consideration all the possible dangers and that they are conducting constant consultations and contacts among themselves, particularly with Saudi Arabia, so as to confront any possible foreign threats and to fend off all schemes.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION

JN062036 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1740 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 March--Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned home this afternoon from Kuwait after participating in the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting held in Kuwait to discuss the dispute between the two parts of Yemen.

Arriving on the same plane was Hussein Qasim, Somali minister of mineral and water development, who led his country's delegation to his meeting. The Somali minister was accompanied by Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf, Somali ambassador to the UAE. They were received at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and several senior Foreign Ministry officials.

V. 7 Mar 79

C 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

YEMEN--PDRY

RADIO CITES DNF LEADER'S STATEMENT ON FIGHTING

10032030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 79 ID/EA

[Text] One of the leaders of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the northern part of the homeland has said that claims that fighting is going on between the forces of the northern part and the forces of the southern part of Yemen is (?a cover) for the current fighting in most provinces in the northern part between the revolutionary people's forces under the DNF command and the forces of the reactionary clique.

The DNF forces have been compelled to engage in battles in defense of the sovereignty and honor of our people in the north, which is being ruled by an illegitimate regime imposed by reaction and U.S. imperialism, as a tool for naked interference and also in defense of the lives and property of the citizens. They have been compelled to oppose the liquidatory military campaigns mounted against the various regions and other repressive acts, which lie outside the most basic Yemeni norms and traditions, which are devoid of the most basic humane feelings, which have led to the killing of hundreds of old people, children and youths, the destruction of the homes of the peasants and burning down of their farms, the expulsion of thousands of families to caves and mountains and the detention of thousands and the murder of scores of people.

The DNF had no alternative but to fight in face of the agent terrorist regime for the sake of the sovereignty and freedom of the homeland and the defense of human rights in our country.

The front has enjoyed widespread support and a good response from the people and has succeeded in routing the regime's forces in several areas, guaranteeing peace and security in these parts and forming popular committees to administer them. This is particularly true of the central areas, Al-Bayda', Al-Wazi'iyah and Ma'rib and some of the northern areas of the country.

The DNF will continue its fight for the full accomplishment of the national objectives of our people.

The DNF leadership has appealed to the Arab governments to shoulder their responsibility to stop the war and military aggression against the southern part of the homeland and to stop the barbarous repressive acts against our people in the north and to realize that the masses of our people in the north are waging a legitimate struggle under the DNF command against the illegitimate government of the north.

The conflict blew up and escalated after the coup d'etat of 11 October against the rule of the martyr Ibrahim al-Hamdi.

The front said: If the Arab brothers, rulers and others are sincere in their efforts to stop the shedding of Yemeni blood, then they ought to convince reaction and U.S. imperialism not to interfere in our internal affairs and to desist from supporting the illegitimate regime in San'a' and to leave our people, who have refused foreign trusteeship over this country, to determine its destiny.

V. 7 Mar 79

C 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

They should convene the Arab League Council to discuss the Yemeni situation on the condition that they invite DNF representatives in the northern part of the homeland to participate in the council's meeting and to hear and discuss the viewpoints of the front, so as to come out with decisions that will serve the vital interests of the Yemeni people in accordance with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli declaration.

It added that the DNF could not disregard the tens of thousands of martyrs who fell in battle in defense of the independence of the homeland and its sovereignty, its honor, the freedom and progress of its citizens and their right to a decent life and liberation from a medieval system and from poverty and backwardness, in support of their rejection of external interference in the affairs of their homeland.

REVOLUTIONARY FORCES ANNOUNCE EXECUTION OF SAN'A AGENT

ID052003 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Mar 79 ID/EA

[Excerpt] A revolutionary people's forces spokesman has announced that the forces' fedayeen have carried out the sentence of execution of Shaykh 'Abdallah Jarun, one of the leading men in the agent San'a regime. He used to receive large sums of money from the reactionary group known for its historic enmity toward our people in return for carrying out barbarous acts against the citizens.

The agent Jarun carried out a number of barbarous acts such as the shelling of citizens' houses, placing landmines in public roads and detaining many citizens, handing them over to the intelligence of the agent San'a regime. The people's revolutionary forces addressed many warnings to the agent in the hope that he would stop his criminal acts and end his betrayal of the cause of the people and the homeland. He persisted, however, in carrying out his terrorist acts against the citizens out of his greed and deep dedication to the service of the reactionary forces.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES VIOLATION OF CEASE-FIRE

JN061805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 6 March--PDRY Defense Minister Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar has reaffirmed his country's total adherence to the cease-fire between the two parts of Yemen which began to be implemented on Saturday.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here, Colonel 'Antar denied that the PDRY forces have launched an air and ground attack against the YAR forces on the Qa'tabah axis which separates the forces of the two sides by a little more than 2 kms. He said that it was the YAR forces which violated the cease-fire last night. These forces are continuing their military attacks against the PDRY forces on the aforementioned axis up to this very moment. The PDRY defense minister explained that the North Yemeni forces are trying to exploit any opportunity to realize their aggressive objectives against the PDRY. However, the PDRY forces are lying in wait, he added.

DNF REPORTEDLY CAPTURES AREA IN SOUTHEAST YAR

ID062056 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID/EA

[Text] The armed revolutionary people's forces of the Democratic National Front [DNF] captured the (Marfaq) area in Al Bayda Province at noon today without any fighting. This was announced in a communique issued by the revolutionary people's forces.

The communique also stated that the garrison of the armed forces stationed in the (Harfaq) area had joined the revolutionary people's forces. The revolutionary people's forces communique stated that a mass rally was held in (Al-Atir) (?post) in which a large crowd participated, and after which people's committees were formed to administer the area.

RADIO QUOTES DNF LEADER'S KUWAIT STATEMENT

LD071155 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the YAR has made the following statement to the correspondent of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY in Kuwait:

The resolutions of the conference of the Arab foreign ministers did not deal with the essence of the existing crisis in our country, which is clearly illustrated by the flagrant foreign interference in, and control of, the affairs of the fateful causes of our people. The essence of the crisis is also illustrated by the struggle of our people, led by the DNF, against the reactionary agent regime in San'a'. The president of the DNF added that the conflict existing today was not between the two regimes in our country, but between the masses led by DNF on the one hand, and the agent regime on the other. The DNF, the armed revolutionary people's forces, and our masses in the YAR, will therefore continue the struggle in various forms until they set up a popular government. The sources [as heard] added: The front's delegation presented a memorandum to the chairman of the session of the conference of the Arab foreign ministers explaining the nature of the problem that arose after the DNF had made all possible peaceful efforts to bring about an understanding with the San'a' rulers. The memorandum stipulated eight conditions for a settlement of the conflict. The most important conditions are that a transitional national government be set up comprising all parties to the conflict in our country in order to restore the homeland's unity; that a permanent constitution be drawn up; and that a people's assembly be created from which a democratic government that will lead the Yemeni people to unity, development and prosperity, will arise.

PAPER PREDICTS FALL OF SAN'A' REGIME

LD031540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] ATH-THAWRI newspaper, mouthpiece of the party Central Committee, has said that forces hostile to our people must understand that the weapons and instruments of extermination and destruction which Washington has agreed to supply to the puppet San'a' regime--with others paying for them--will be of no avail when it comes to the inevitable end of the San'a' rulers.

It notes that the revolution in the northern part is aimed at restoring the democratic nationalist character of the immortal 26 September revolution and at achieving Yemeni unity in its social and progressive sense.

In today's editorial, the paper says that the masses of our struggling people in the northern part of the homeland, which are organized in the revolutionary people's forces led by the Democratic National Front, are today marching to topple the reactionary and agent San'a' regime and to establish a democratic nationalist regime that will join the progressive regime in Aden in a unified democratic Yemen.

The paper stresses the imperialist and reactionary pretense of forgetting that national and social subjugation of classes and groups of people in any part of the world can only arouse the resentment and rancor of peoples and hence moves on their part to resist and to restore their freedom and dignity.

YEMEN--YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM KUWAIT

JN061807 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The YAR delegation led by Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj returned to San'a' this evening after participating in the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council held in Kuwait from 4-6 March.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY following his return, Al-Asnaj said the YAR delegation had explained our people's cause and the aggression committed against them in an objective way, noting all irrefutable facts.

He added: All the fraternal Arab countries have taken a responsible and frank stand that can be outlined in their rejection of aggression and insistence on opposing it as a method of inter-Arab dealing. They also rejected the use of violence to achieve political purposes. He added that the Arab delegations agreed on the need to withdraw the aggressive forces and [words indistinct] on the borders. He said the directives of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were the delegation's guidelines at Kuwait's meeting, which achieved all its purposes.

Earlier today, the foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him in Kuwait met with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister. He offered him the thanks of the YAR Government and people for Kuwait's effective role in hosting the Arab foreign ministers conference, which concluded its work at an early hour today. He praised the success of the conference, on which the Arab masses lay hopes to end the bloodshed between the two parts of Yemen.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN051223 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received the Soviet ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, bilateral relations were discussed.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY WELCOMES CARTER'S VISIT

NC061310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] At a session it held this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly announced that it welcomes the visit which the U.S. President will pay to Cairo. Opposition leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri also welcome this visit and wished President Carter success in his peace efforts.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH BRZEZINSKI 6 MAR

NC061600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 March--At 1730 today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met at his home in Al-Jizah with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser on national security affairs. The meeting was confined to President as-Sadat and Dr Brzezinski.

FRENCH PRESIDENT CALLS AS-SADAT ABOUT MIDEAST TALKS

NC061905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has contacted President as-Sadat by telephone. During the telephone conversation, which lasted a long time, the two presidents discussed the situation. President Giscard d'Estaing expressed understanding and full support for President as-Sadat's steps and Egypt's position. President as-Sadat informed him that following the conclusion of President Carter's visit he will send Vice President Husni Mubarak to brief him on the outcome of the talks.

CARTER AGENDA FOR MIDEAST VISIT REPORTED

NC070820 Cairo MENA in English 0700 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Cairo, March 7 (MENA)--United States President Jimmy Carter will arrive in Cairo at noon tomorrow beginning his visits to Egypt and Israel in order to boost chances for establishing peace in the Middle East and to make an endeavour towards clearing outstanding differences between Egypt and Israel which have so far prevented them from signing a peace treaty.

President Carter will be given an official and popular reception at Cairo airport and all along the route from the airport to Al-Qubbah Republican Palace where he will be staying until he leaves Cairo for Israel on Saturday evening.

President Anwar as-Sadat will begin talks with the United States President on Thursday afternoon and will give a family dinner in honour of President and Mrs Carter at At-Tahirah Palace.

Presidents as-Sadat and Carter will travel to Alexandria by train on Friday morning holding talks all through the day in Alexandria. In the evening President as-Sadat will give a dinner banquet in honour of his illustrious guest at Ra's At-Tin Palace.

All three Cairo Arabic-language morning dailies report on United States President Carter's visit to Egypt scheduled to begin tomorrow, in their banner headlines and leading front-page stories. AL AHRAM highlights in its banner headline that Presidents as-Sadat and Carter will proceed to the People's Assembly on Saturday morning where President Carter will deliver an important address to the assembly at approximately 11 am. The two presidents will return from Alexandria on Saturday morning in a helicopter.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will head the mission of honour assigned to accompany President Carter during his visit to Egypt.

After the People's Assembly speech, Presidents as-Sadat and Carter will proceed to MENA House Hotel where they will hold their third round of talks over lunch. President Carter will tour the pyramids area later and then will leave Cairo for Israel at 7 pm.

PAPERS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT OUTCOME OF CARTER'S VISIT

NC070853 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the belief that President Carter's decision to visit Egypt represents his unequivocal determination to realize the dream of peace in the Middle East regardless of the efforts he might exert. The paper draws attention to the fact that despite the occupation of the U.S. President and U.S. policy in matters such as the prospects of the situation in Iran or in Southeast Asia between Vietnam and China or in east Africa between Uganda and Tanzania--all explosive areas occupying prominent place in the U.S. policy and affecting the U.S. vital interests--Carter is still determined that the question of the Middle East peace should top the list of priorities among the issues which occupy him and to which he gives his greatest attention.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Egypt has become accustomed to extending its hand to those who want peace. Its people have become accustomed to opening their arms to those working for peace. Carter has proven that he is this type of man. Therefore, Egypt tells him most sincerely: Welcome.

Under the title "A Wave of Optimism" AL-AKHEAR writes: What is definite to all the world is that U.S. President Carter has decided to visit Egypt and Israel and that he will visit Cairo tomorrow. The secret which has not yet been divulged is the new U.S. proposals which, it was announced, the U.S. President has submitted to solve the existing differences at the peace negotiations. The secret is also the new factors in the situation, which these proposals include.

The paper says that the complete secrecy in which the new proposals have been shrouded has not provided a clear basis for the commentators and analysts of the situation to make their evaluations and form their views. Therefore, their analyses and comments are based on supposition, appraisal and conclusions. It is natural that their views, opinions and expectations should differ. However, they are optimistic expectations. They are basing this optimism not on the contents of the new proposals but on the fact that President Carter would not have undertaken this visit to Egypt and Israel if he were not sure of his mission and confident that it is a step which will be followed by other steps. This is what Dr Mustafa Khalil insinuated when he said that the U.S. President would not have decided to visit Egypt and Israel if an agreement on the peace treaty was not imminent.

AL-AKHBAR adds: If by his planned visit, the U.S. President has given strong evidence of the extent of his great interest in the question of peace in the Middle East, then, undoubtedly, he has adopted his decision highly confident that this interest will definitely produce.

The paper goes on: If we take a glance at the situation outside the framework of this optimism which the importance of the U.S. President's visit has generated, then we will find enough evidence and proof to confirm that the visit of the U.S. President will not be a tourist's trip, but a trip in which there is a scope for give and take and for acceptance and rejection. It is a tour to gain understanding which might take some time. The U.S. President appreciates this and this is why he has not set a time limit for his visit or decided in advance the date for his return to Washington. This is what the White House spokesman referred to when he said that there are still difficult issues standing in the way of the peace treaty.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that regardless of everything, the visit by the U.S. President to Egypt and Israel is considered a strong support for the peace issue and a strong momentum to the peace treaty. Moreover, the paper says, it is a proof that the United States is giving firm and decisive consideration to this issue. Proof of this is the fact that President Carter has only embarked on this step after meeting with the Congress leaders. This step by President Carter has dissipated the fears that the peace efforts will fail. Optimism is now prevailing among all trends to strengthen the hope that peace will be established.

AMMAN DAILY: DEMONSTRATIONS IN EGYPT AGAINST CARTER VISIT

JN070809 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Mar 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Cairo--Clamorous demonstrations have been sweeping Egyptian universities since this morning [as published] against President Carter's visit to Egypt. Various statements were distributed at Cairo University condemning Carter's visit. Some of these statements were signed by Islamic groups. Demonstrators raised slogans such as "Palestine Is an Islamic Land" and "We Reject Subservience to Both East and West." Armed Egyptian police patrols are roving the roads leading to the Cairo and 'Ayn Shams Universities to confront any emergency.

U.S. AID CONTRIBUTES TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD061551 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The U.S. Government has decided to contribute \$190 million to Canal Town development programs and food projects.

An official source of the U.S. aid said that the amount includes a \$60 million grant for the development of water and sewerage networks in the towns of Ismailia and Suez, \$30 million to develop and improve the performance of the ports of Suez and Port Said, and \$100 million to build a power station in the town of Suez.

The second stage of the microwave network designed to improve telephone communications in central Cairo, to which the United States is contributing \$15 million, will begin this week.

GHALI STATES EGYPT WILL ARM GULF IF ASKED

LDO61015 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 6 Mar, KUNA--The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has said that his country has no intentions of playing the role of gendarme in the gulf region. However, Egypt would not hesitate to give military assistance to any state which asked for it in the region. He told KUNA yesterday that Egypt "adheres" to the joint defense agreement among the Arab countries within the existing Arab organizations.

It has recently been reported that Egypt sent military units to be stationed in the Sultanate of Oman to replace the withdrawal of the Iranian forces which were there. However, Dr Ghali denied these reports and described them as "claims coming from the enemies of Egypt and Arabism." However, he added, if Oman or any other Arab state asks for backing from Egypt in any sphere including the military one, "then Egypt will not hesitate to give this assistance."

The Egyptian minister of state said that his country's adherence with the principles provided for in the joint defense agreement between the Arab countries "cannot be viewed on the basis of being an attempt to play the role of a gendarme in the region." He said that Egypt rejects any presence of foreign forces in the Middle East "whether they be U.S., Soviet, Cuban or any other." He attributed this rejection to Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment and its belief that the Arab countries are capable of maintaining their security [words indistinct] which would prevent reaching a peace treaty between it and Egypt, one of which was linked to giving the treaty priority over the joint defense agreement and the linkage of the treaty with achieving progress in the negotiations on self rule of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza sector.

Ghali on Current Affairs

NC061113 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 March--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the events in Iran have proved the need for efforts to resolve existing problems in the area, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects. He said that Egypt will seek to strengthen its relations with Iran. It is also eager to support joint Arab action.

Regarding the recent direct or indirect U.S. threats to protect the flow of oil from the gulf area, Dr Ghali said: We reject the presence of any foreign troops in the area, whether they are American, Soviet or Cuban. We also reject any form of foreign military presence in the Arab area, including military bases.

Regarding the Middle East situation and the peace discussions, Dr Ghali said that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will not hesitate to go anywhere if he believes such a move would serve the Arab interests.

The Egyptian minister accused Israel of prevarication to hinder a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question. He said that the points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel at the negotiations revolve around the supplementary agreement related to Gaza and the West Bank, which must be signed the same day that the peace treaty is signed.

He affirmed that Egypt adheres to the preparation of a specific timetable which would explain in precise terms the various steps which must lead to the establishment of a full autonomy that would pave the way for establishing a Palestinian state. Concerning the reports that Egypt will supply petroleum from Sinai to Israel, now that it has been deprived of the Iranian oil, the Egyptian minister said that after signing the peace treaty and the establishment of normal relations between Egypt and Israel, Egypt will sell its oil to all states, including Israel, without discrimination.

Ghali, Riyad Return to Cairo

NC061511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1338 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo this afternoon after leading the Egyptian delegation to the Arab League Council emergency meeting held in Kuwait to discuss the conflict between the two Yemens.

Ghali said on arrival that the meeting was important and extremely positive in every respect. He added that the problem has been resolved and that a resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution, he said, provides for settling the dispute between the two Yemeni states and for efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity. Answering a question about the council's attitude toward him as the first Egyptian official attending the conference, Ghali said "it was extremely good."

Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad also returned to Cairo today after attending the Arab League Council emergency meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

NC051610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1533 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 March--This afternoon Egyptian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Salah Hasan met with Iranian Ambassador in Cairo 'Abbas Neyyeri.

During this meeting, discussions dealt with relations between Egypt and Iran, the affirmation of the friendly and fraternal relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries, and the need to work to strengthen and continue these important relations between the two countries, which are linked by firm, longstanding ties. The discussions also aim at maintaining the momentum of these relations considering that Egypt is interested in the continued stability of the situation in Iran.

It is worth noting that this is the third meeting between Ambassador Salah Hasan and Mr Neyyeri in the past 10 days.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS NIGERIAN MEDIATION EFFORTS IN CHAD

NC061243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1156 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 March--The Arab Republic of Egypt has declared its support for the mediation efforts which Nigeria is undertaking for national reconciliation in Chad, considering that such reconciliation is the only way to achieve stability and welfare for the fraternal people of Chad.

Egypt also expressed its support for Nigeria's proposal to hold a conference in the Nigerian city of Kano on Wednesday. The holding of such a conference is considered a practical support for Egypt's previous proposal which it announced on 18 February. This was contained in a statement by a responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today in reaction to the current events in Chad.

In his statement the source said that Egypt is following with interest the developments of the situation in the fraternal republic of Chad, particularly the efforts which are being exerted to end the disagreements among the brotherly Chadian people by peaceful means. The source said that the Arab Republic of Egypt is of the opinion that the participation of all the Chadian parties to the conflict in this conference is an essential element for insuring its success and for restoring Chad's stability.

MAGAZINE ON SOVIET ROLE IN PDY AGGRESSION

NC070750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 March--In a report it received from an Arab diplomat who has recently returned from Aden, AKHIR SA'AH magazine reveals the facts about the Soviet role in planning the recent aggression against Yemen.

The magazine says that 2 months before the start of the aggression against North Yemen, the Soviet Union supplied the government of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in Aden with squadrons of MIG-21 aircraft flown by Cuban pilots and missile batteries which were positioned on the border. At the same time, groups of communist militia returned from Moscow after completing their training on modern T-52 and T-62 Soviet tanks. These tanks were used by the Adeni forces in the battles.

The report says that the Soviets had chosen the time for the Adeni government to start its border operations against the San'a' government because Arab and world public opinion is busy with the events in Iran and the war between Vietnam and China. Soviet experts administer and operate the airfields and missile bases established along the Saudi border. The report adds that groups of the Palestinian rejectionist organizations had arrived in Aden to train infiltrators on sabotage operations and guerrilla warfare in special camps under the supervision of Muhsin ash-Sharjabi, head of the intelligence service in Aden, before being sent across the border to San'a'. Special groups have also been formed to carry out internal and external liquidation and assassination operations against a number of Yemeni figures who oppose the pro-Soviet regime in South Yemen.

MAGAZINE REPORTS BROWN PROPOSALS ON GULF OIL WELLS

NC070902 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 March--Quoting some Arab circles AKHIR SA'AH magazine reports today that during his recent tour, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown proposed to Saudi Arabia the establishment of a unified command in the gulf area with U.S. help, development of the naval and air bases in the area, and the possibility of dispatching U.S. experts specialized in combating terrorism to guard the oil installations in Saudi Arabia.

Informed diplomatic sources said, according to the magazine, that during his talks with Saudi officials Brown proposed the establishment of a U.S. strike force ready to intervene in the gulf area to protect the oil wells. This force will be stationed in the Indian Ocean area. However, Saudi Arabia did not welcome this proposal.

KOREAN PILOTS REPORTED FLYING LIBYAN PLANES

NC070734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 March--Quoting informed U.S. sources, AKHIR SA'AH magazine reports today that more than 100 Korean pilots are now present in Libya flying the new Soviet planes which the Libyan Government has received. The Korean pilots are flying these planes because there are no Libyan pilots.

These sources say that the Korean pilots are taking part in training on MIG-23 planes which the Soviet Union has stationed in Tripoli and Benghazi in the past 2 years. These sources add that the presence of Korean pilots in Libya is designed to compensate for the shortage of Libyan pilots. They are in Libya also because Soviet experts control the Libyan Air Force.

AL-AHRAM DISCLOSES FAILURE OF LIBYA COUP ATTEMPT

NC071011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Paris, [dateline as received] 7 March--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today the details of a coup attempt which took place in Libya a few weeks ago.

The paper says that the Libyan authorities discovered a secret organization within the armed forces which was planning a coup against the regime of Colonel al-Qadhafi and that a number of officers had been arrested and 20 of them executed. The paper adds that the officers were executed at the air college in Misratah and that Colonel al-Qadhafi attended the executions. Al-Qadhafi gave orders that no funerals were to be held for the executed officers and that their families were not to receive condolences.

The investigation included two Czechoslovak experts who were said to have a connection with the coup attempt. The Czechoslovak Government has sent a senior intelligence officer to follow up the investigation.

It is recalled that this is not the first coup attempt against the regime in Libya. An organization calling itself the free officers of the Libyan Army was discovered last November. The Libyan authorities have seized leaflets in various parts of Libya attacking al-Qadhafi and his regime.

AL-AHRAM says that the increasing number of the coup attempts by the Libyan army officers have prompted al-Qadhafi to contemplate disbanding the army, which is cooperating with Libyan citizens who are furious over the implementation of the new economic laws which al-Qadhafi is issuing in implementation of his so-called third theory. The paper says that al-Qadhafi has recently issued strict instructions to the security authorities to adopt immediate deterrent measures against any attempts at causing disturbances, distributing leaflets or staging demonstrations.

MAGAZINE ANALYZES IRANIAN ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

NC041156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 March--Anis Mansur, chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, continues his analysis of the Islamic revolution and the situation in Iran in today's edition.

He says that by his revolution Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has changed many things not only in the Middle East but in the whole Islamic world, and that what happened in Iran encourages Muslims all over the world to be proud of their religion and to see in it the complete formula for solving all worldly problems. He stressed that the revolution has proven that Islam is more lively [as received] than the Muslims and more capable of confronting challenges and of reforming corruption.

Anis Mansur reviews the attitude of various states toward the Iranian revolution and says that the Soviet Union has announced, without comment, that the Iranian revolution has been successful. He says that the USSR saw the shah as a better person than Khomeyni in view of Iran's stability, and hence the stability in the Islamic states along the Iranian-Soviet borders. The author adds that Khomeyni rejected the Americans and the Soviets and noted that the revolution will not protect one side against the other but calls for the unity of Muslims of various sects everywhere.

The author says that the Iranian revolution attacked Saudi Arabia because of the old differences between the Shi'ite and Sunnite sects in Saudi Arabia. He says that this is unfair because Saudi Arabia never befriended the shah.

The author notes that Iraq refrained from writing anything in the press about the Iranian revolution for fear of contagion because 70 per cent of the Iraqi people are Shi'ite and all the Shi'ite holy places are in An-Najaf and Karbala'. The author states that Iraq fears a Kurdish movement in the country, in Iran and in Syria as it had signed a treaty with the shah in 1975 not to help the Kurds with arms. The Kurds are now working toward the establishment of an independent state bordering the three countries.

Dealing with Egypt's Arab and Islamic stand, Anis Mansur says that President Anwar as-Sadat views the Iranian revolution as the third great revolution in history, after the French and the Russian Revolutions. Mansur points out that Egypt is not assuming the role of gendarme in the Middle East, particularly since the United States--which is the superpower in the world--has abandoned this role in guarding peace but instead has turned into peace-maker.

The author denies that Egypt has any ambitions anywhere in the Arab world and says Egypt is only seeking to help its Arab brothers against aggression, even if by an Arab brother. He notes the attack made by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Ebrahim Yazdi on Egypt in a U.S. newspaper, although Egypt has declared that it supports the Iranian people and is against its adversaries. He adds that Egypt has made an official protest on this. He points out that there is a small number of Shi'ite followers in Egypt, that no religious fanaticism exists in Egypt, and that tolerance is a characteristic of the Egyptian Muslim.

Mansur concludes his analysis by saying that at the beginning of any revolution it is natural for the revolutionaries not to be able to tell friends from enemies or those they exploit from those plotting against them. He says that the Iranian revolution started with violence but is now calmer and that Imam Khomeyni is one of the most moderate persons today urging the people to lay down arms. He adds that the Iranian revolution deserves to be the 20th century miracle.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES STUDENT CONFERENCE IN BAGHDAD

JN061957 Baghdad INA in English 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, March 6, INA--Mr Saddam Husayn, RCC vice-chairman, today told the 11th congress of the National Union of Iraqi Students that Iraq is fully confident of the ultimate victory of the Arab nation and that imperialism as a phenomenon is on its way to disappearance.

"Iraq struggles for the cause of the Arab nation and humanity and in this it collaborates with anybody everywhere in the world", Mr Husayn said. "Iraq is struggling for the cause of our brethren, the Palestinian revolutionaries, to restore their usurped rights.

"We struggled for the cause of Arab unity and now is the opportunity made available for practical and serious pursuits for unity between Iraq and Syria. In spite of difficulties our revolution is invincible".

The RCC vice-chairman affirmed Iraq's non-aligned policy and said: "We stand on the side of peoples and against their enemies, on the side of national strugglers against imperialism, with socialism and against exploitation. Iraq does not align itself with any party on technical disputes expressing opposing strategies.

"Iraq's struggle is of a style making its advance not devoid of difficulties. Ours is a small country of only 12 million people on an area which is the focus of international petroleum sources. For example, Iraq had to offer 16,000 soldiers either martyred or injured during the 1974-75 setback led by the hireling pocket (mutiny of the north) backed by the shah regime.

Referring to the evolution of the party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the RCC vice-chairman said it evolved in a circumstance marked by the historic need of the Arab nation to advance up the road of achieving unity, socialism and freedom of the Arab man. He added: "Setting up the National and Progressive Nationalist Front (NPNF) in Iraq had not been to express ephemeral need for countering a specific danger. It came as an example which is to be emulated on the level of the Arab homeland in building similar relations among other national parties.

"The comprehensiveness of the party outlook on pan-Arab struggle and on human struggle necessitated the emergence of the front. The revolution's legitimacy in Iraq is derived from two basic issues; the revolution's rejection of existing status quo and its own visualisation for the future. This visualisation is aimed for answering the needs for the people by meeting their central objectives and comprehensive outlook on life.

"The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has the right to revolt on treasonous rulers and has the right not to hand over the revolution to others and to continue with the revolution for building the new society. This militant duty becomes tantamount of right in the sound visualisation of the future for development.

"The party has the right to continue the revolution and to lead it, to lead the society, the authority and the front which only came to existence after elapse of five years on the outbreak of the revolution and whose political parties had no participation in effecting it".

Mr Husayn pointed out that Iraq substituted injustice by socialism and the aggregate value of industrial production accounted to 90 percent of total production. Cooperatives and collective farms control 4/5th of Iraqi cultivable land and individual farming is controlled by law. He also said that the socialist sector and the working class controlled 92 percent of Iraq's foreign trade and in two years time "we will tell the world we have no illiterate person left".

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM KUWAIT ARAB COUNCIL SESSION

JN062033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 March--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the delegation accompanying him returned here this evening after attending the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers council which ended in Kuwait at dawn today.

Dr Hammadi stated that the council discussed the armed conflict between the two parts of Yemen. Deliberations at the meetings revolved around the Iraqi-Syrian-Jordanian plan, he added. The foreign minister said: The decision issued following the meetings was the result of this plan, which once again confirmed the Arab countries' determination to march on the road to solidarity and joint Arab action.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT DISCUSSES AUTONOMY IN NORTH

JN061345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 March--An expanded meeting was held here this morning to discuss efforts to further consolidate autonomy in northern Iraq.

The meeting was chaired by Na'im Haddad, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and secretary general of the Progressive National Front. The meeting was attended by members of the General Secretariat of the front and by members of the front's committees in the northern provinces.

During the meeting, the discussions focused on the cohesion between all ranks of our masses as well as on their national and pan-Arab struggle. The implementation of revolutionary development programs was also discussed. The conferees discussed the means to further strengthen national unity, socialist changes, and relations between the various national and progressive parties within the framework of the Progressive National Front. They also examined ways to further strengthen unity and cohesion between all these parties.

The conferees reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and hailed the unity steps between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq. They also discussed preparations for celebrating the first anniversary of the 11 March declaration and the autonomy law.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON CARTER'S VISIT TO EGYPT

JN061540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorials in the Jordanian newspapers today deal with the latest developments in the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations. The Jordanian papers show great interest in these developments and in their effects on the course of the negotiations, which have foundered more than once. The papers discuss the effects of these new developments on the negotiations and whether they will lead to a conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Under the headline "As-Sadat Is Before a Historical Test," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says that despite the fact that the official text of the U.S. proposals has not been made public yet, Israeli circles in Washington have described them as a major change in the U.S. policy toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. These Israeli circles have also stated that the proposals deal with the differences between the two parties, namely, the question of linkage between the peace agreement and autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the issue of the priority of a peace agreement over Egypt's other commitments to the Arab world. The Israeli stand on these two issues is well-known and clear. Israel rejects the issue of linkage and says no to Egypt's Arab commitments.

The U.S. proposals, which were welcomed by Israel, are accompanied by three features which draw one's attention:

1. The extreme rejoicing of Senator Javits, who is well-known for his Zionist leanings;
2. The announcement by the White House of the formation of a committee for the reelection of President Carter in 1980 immediately after receiving Israel's approval of the proposals;
3. The telephone conversation President Carter held with the Egyptian president which resulted in the latter cancelling the press conference scheduled for yesterday.

Therefore, all indications are that Begin has won this round of talks with Carter, and that the U.S. President's visit to Egypt on Thursday is aimed at enabling Carter to throw the ball into the Egyptian court. This will expose Egypt to huge psychological and political pressure. This visit may perhaps be the hardest test the Egyptian president has faced in his political career.

AMMAN RADIO ON IMPLICATIONS OF CARTER'S MIDEAST VISIT

JN062056 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President has decided to visit both Egypt and Israel following the Begin government's approval of the new U.S. proposals at a time when U.S. officials, including White House spokesman Jody Powell, are affirming that the difficult issues have not been resolved and that there are no guarantees at present for the success of Carter's tour to the Middle East.

U.S. official sources pointed out yesterday that President Carter decided to take the initiative after getting the impression that without this step the bilateral negotiations may fail. Such talk confirms the conviction of international diplomatic circles that the U.S. administration realizes the sensitiveness of this stage of negotiations and the effect of U.S. failure on the reelection of the present U.S. administration in the forthcoming elections. Thus, we can say that the recent Begin-Carter discussions in Washington have not changed the basic Israeli stand concerning issues of dispute with Egypt. Proof of this is the extraordinary Israeli satisfaction with the recent American proposals, which have been described by Begin as a change for the better.

Proceeding from these facts, Carter's visit to the region implies pressure on both sides; but the Egyptian side is the candidate that will most likely submit to pressure and make concessions; if the U.S. administration had been able to achieve any Israeli concessions, it would have declared that in Washington without burdening Carter with the Middle East visit, since there is no guarantee for the success of the tour, as a White House senior official said yesterday.

It seems that the Middle East policy, which is based on isolating Egypt from its environment as a way to force the Arab world to accept the fait accompli settlement, is approaching its principal step; namely, the separate solution, which preaches the illusion of a comprehensive peace. Therefore, we believe that Egypt will not be in a stronger position in the process of negotiations after isolating itself from the Arab arena and after drifting after partial settlements at a time when no settlement can be implemented in the Middle East unless it is based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Despite Egypt's declaration that a settlement is inconceivable without such recognition leading to the establishment of Palestinian destiny on Palestinian land, the discussions that Carter will hold in Egypt and Israel on regional security in the Middle East clearly indicate the intention to apply the principal excesses in the Camp David accords, to submit to the fait accompli solutions, and to present new ideas which are not likely to be accepted by the Arab world.

AMMAN DAILIES DISCUSS CARTER'S VISIT, PEACE TREATY

JN070922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The Amman dailies continue to show interest in President Carter's visit to the area. The papers comprehensively discuss the visit and its effect on the course of events, particularly the stumbling dialog between Egypt and Israel. The dailies collectively assert that the signing of the treaty between Egypt and Israel, based on the U.S. proposals, would not be in the interests of Arab and Palestinian rights.

Commenting on President Carter's visit and its effect on the person of the U.S. President and its repercussions on the area, AR-RA'Y writes: It is very unlikely, as Abba Eban said, that President Carter would endanger his reputation by visiting the area if he were not certain that an agreement is imminent.

Israel's approval of the new U.S. proposals makes Egypt responsible for the consequences of any failure that would face President Carter during his visit to Egypt tomorrow.

Thus President Carter will insure his re-election and return to the White House in 1980 no matter whether his mission succeeds or fails. If his mission succeeds, this will be due to Israel's stand; if it fails, this will be due to Egypt's intransigence.

In conclusion, the paper says: The separate solution is a U.S.-Israeli demand. Therefore, the Egyptian leadership must determine this week if it will drink from this cup regardless of the impact on the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

Writing about the Israeli gains from the signing of the separate peace treaty, AL-AKHBAR says: All economic and political factors in the Zionist state indicate that the Israeli leaders are eager to sign the proposed peace treaty with Egypt. This is because this treaty would give them much more than they had ever expected. The paper adds that the theatrical Israeli acts, which convey the opposite impression, are intended to extort further military and financial aid. This will most likely happen if President as-Sadat approves the U.S. proposals, which will be carried personally by President Carter to Cairo.

JORDAN TIMES NOTES PROBLEMS FACING CARTER ON MIDEAST VISIT

JN070851 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Mar 79 p 2 JN

[Editorial: "Perilous Journey"]

[Text] President Carter's trip to the Middle East this week will be the first ever such journey by an American President to be staged within the specific context of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This dramatic new application of the technique of "shuttle diplomacy" is a high-stakes political gamble for Mr Carter. His popularity at home is in a deep slump; abroad, he is being blamed for indecisiveness and ineptitude. The run-up to the 1980 presidential elections has already begun, and Mr Carter could use an impressive diplomatic success before the campaigning begins in earnest.

But these problems are as nothing compared with the real perils involved in the task which Mr Carter will undertake in the Middle East this week. We don't yet know the full content of the American compromise proposals which Mr Carter will put to the Egyptians and Israelis in this final push to get them to sign a peace treaty. But given the hardening and narrowing of the positions of both sides in recent weeks, he can be fairly certain that the proposals do not expand on the Camp David formula for the cessation of hostilities and establishment of diplomatic and economic relations between Egypt and Israel, with the return of Sinai to the Egyptians and a vague timetable for very limited "autonomy" for the Arab inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

If Mr Carter proposes to resolve the impasse created by President as-Sadat's insistence on linking the treaty with real progress towards Palestinian "self-rule," it is difficult to conceive that the solution could in any way come close to satisfying genuine Palestinian aspirations for self-determination without alienating the Israelis out of the picture altogether. This is so particularly considering the hawkish public mood inside Israel these days, where it is widely felt, apparently by practically everyone except Mr Dayan and Mr Weizmann, that Prime Minister Begin has already given up too much. Nor will Mr Carter's personal presence do much to enhance the position of President as-Sadat if it seeks to bully him into caving in to an American-Israeli "peace plan" in order to save his own political neck.

What really concerns us is where this dazzling interjection of the power and prestige of the American President in the Middle East itself will leave America's friends in the region. There are already sufficient strains in the U.S.-Saudi relationship that the U.S. should be reluctant to inflict any more wounds by pushing through a peace deal that remains unacceptable to the Saudis--for very good reasons of their own, in addition to their commitment to Palestinian aspirations and their responsibility to ensure the return of Arab Jerusalem. Similarly, it is worth reminding the President of the extent to which an Egyptian-Israeli treaty would put us in Jordan and Syria in an awkward position, vis-a-vis our relationship with the United States, and with respect to our national obligations. The treaty draft on which the Americans, Israelis and Egyptians have been working does nothing towards ending the continued Israeli occupation and settlement of the West Bank, says nothing at all about the Golan Heights, makes no guarantees whatever about Jerusalem. It defies the Arab will on the question of the Palestinians--their national rights and their choice of representation--which is, after all, the crux of the problem. And the Israelis have more than amply demonstrated their determination to use the treaty as the legal justification for continuing to occupy Arab land, for continuing to expand Jewish settlements, and for smothering once and for all any Palestinian claim to nationhood.

They will, of course, not succeed in this. But by then it will be too late for Mr Carter to look for other friends in the Middle East.

BAHRAINI HEIR APPARENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN061548 Amman JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 6 March--Bahraini heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah arrived in Amman this morning on an official visit to Jordan which will last for several days.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS INTERVIEWED ON KUWAIT VISIT

NC061325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Butrus and the Lebanese delegation which accompanied him to Kuwait arrived at Beirut airport at 1130. At the airport's VIP lounge, Foreign Minister Butrus talked about the outcome of the Arab League Council's meetings and his contacts with the Arab foreign ministers concerning the Lebanese situation. He discussed, in particular, his consultations with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal concerning the withdrawal of the Saudi forces which are serving within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon.

Asked his impressions by radio reporter Nabil (Braqs), Minister Butrus replied: Lebanon had to be represented at this Arab League meeting on the ministerial level. This stems from the importance of the issues leading to the Arab League meeting and from Lebanon's duty to give evidence and proof during these severe circumstances of its determination and sincere desire to continue to exist. The fact that Lebanon has attended this conference is proof of this and is one factor and manifestation that leads Lebanon to be optimistic.

The foreign minister added: It is only natural that Lebanon's activities and roles at international conferences have been somewhat impaired due to the circumstances and difficulties it is undergoing. However, this state of affairs is only temporary, God willing. We will resume our role and activities when our condition reverts to normal. We intend--and this is what we should do--to resume this role as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Butrus went on: As for the resolutions mentioned at the Arab League's meetings, I can only affirm that these resolutions were the best possible ones the meeting could have adopted. What is important, in my view, is that justice should be done, and that any implementation that is carried out should be in accordance with the resolutions. In my opinion, the Arab League has become aware of this issue and for this reason has appointed two followup committees in order to supervise the implementation. These committees will assist in insuring implementation of these resolutions in an urgent and appropriate manner.

Minister Butrus said in conclusion: The Arab League's meetings and the fact that they were attended by many Arab foreign ministers has enabled me to exchange views with them--certain ones in particular--concerning matters that are of primary interest to us under the present circumstances. I am referring to my meetings with the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers. My meeting with the Syrian foreign minister dealt with numerous matters of current bilateral interest. Naturally, these discussions will continue one way or the other. During my meeting with the Saudi foreign minister, I raised the issue of the Saudi forces in Lebanon. I expressed my views--which he readily grasped--and he expressed his views, which I also understood. These views are good and logical. The implementation of the Arab League's resolutions will determine the fate of the Saudi forces in Lebanon and I hope these developments will be positive and that the issue of the Saudi forces in Lebanon will be resolved in the way we want and Saudi Arabia itself wants. Saudi Arabia wants to continue its help to Lebanon and is expressing serious interest in Lebanon's security and well-being. Saudi Arabia has submitted proof of these intentions in the past and is willing to give additional proof of these intentions in the future.

Foreign Minister Butrus is scheduled to visit the Presidential Palace to brief President Sarkis on the outcome of the Kuwait conference and the contacts which he held with some Arab foreign ministers concerning the situation in Lebanon.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT

NC052255 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Lebanese forces command held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of its commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. The defense secretary of the National Liberal Party, Danny Sham'un, and all the members of the Command Council and the General Staff attended the meeting. Following the 2 and 1/2-hour meeting, the official spokesman of the Lebanese command made the following statement:

The Lebanese forces command discussed in detail the current situation in the country. In the light of the information available to it, it adopted the following decisions:

1. The Lebanese forces command deliberated at length on the press conference which the Lebanese Army command held last Saturday at the National Defense Ministry building. The command was astonished at the biased manner in which the director of information of the Lebanese Army command explained some facts. The Lebanese forces strongly reject [word indistinct] the Christian militias because they are seeking to be the forces of the various communities of the Lebanese people.
2. Contrary to the resolutions of the Riyadh and Cairo conferences, some time ago the Syrian forces deployed some units of the Palestinian Liberation Army in several of its posts, particularly in the commercial and Galerie Sim'an areas. These units have been given some duties in the western area. Therefore, what is the position of the competent parties on these blatant excesses?
3. The Lebanese forces command urges the Saudi authorities to keep their forces working within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces in view of the positive role which the Saudi contingent is playing in an objective, unbiased and completely accurate manner. The command has drawn up a complete plan to face all eventualities.
4. The command heard the report which its representative submitted to the first international Maronite conference which was held in Mexico recently. [Words indistinct] for its representative's effective participation in the conference activities. This participation was mentioned in the conference's final resolutions.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RECEIVES PLO LEADER

NC061820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] We have received the following item: This evening Prime Minister al-Huss received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was held at the prime minister's residence in Ad-Dawhah. It was also attended by Fatah Central Committee member Mr Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and the PLO representative at the United Nations, Dr Basil 'Aql.

The meeting dealt with developments in the south, particularly those related to the implementation of UN Resolution 444 and the restoration of legitimate authority in the south.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES ARAB ATTITUDE TO LEBANON

NC061605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Mar 79 NC

[Text] This morning Prime Minister al-Huss met with Deputy Munir Abu Fadhil. After the meeting, deputy Abu Fadhil made a statement in which he expressed surprise at the Arab attitude. They were able to resolve the Yemeni crisis within 24 hours, while the Lebanese crisis which has lasted for more than 4 years, has not elicited any Arab initiative which might serve to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and honor. Deputy Abu Fadhil added that this Arab attitude deals with Lebanon as if it were a stranger among the Arab flock, even though Lebanon was among the founders of the Arab League.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC051740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Text] This evening President Sarkis met with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean. The meeting dealt with the current situation.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN032126 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 2200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, who conveyed a message to the president from His Majesty Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

OFFICIAL MEETS UN SECURITY COUNCIL ENVOYS

JN051351 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Nasir Qaddur, assistant to the foreign minister, today summoned the representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States, the PRC, France and the UK, who are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Qaddur acquainted them with the intention of the Jordanian Government, on behalf of the Arab UN group, to ask the UN Security Council to consider the continuous Israeli violations of international law and the Geneva accords by building more settlements in the occupied Arab lands and by changing the demographic, topographic and cultural characteristics of the occupied territories despite all UN regulations and resolutions. Qaddur urged those representatives to secure the support of their countries for the Jordanian step, which aims to put an end to the Israeli aggression.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN061728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus from Kuwait this afternoon. In a statement following his arrival, At-Turayki said: Developments in the Arab region require further consultations and meetings, especially since Syria and Libya are joined in one front, namely, the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Referring to the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Kuwait, At-Turayki stressed that these results were good for laying down the foundations of reconciliation between the two parts of Yemen. He added that the aim of U.S. imperialism and Zionism is to spark off wars and sedition inside the Arab homeland to implement the capitulationist schemes. He then said the Arab nation should stand together and deprive the enemies of the opportunity and counter these schemes.

Al-Asad, At-Turayki Meeting

JN062032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1800 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs. Attending the meeting were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan relations office in Damascus. During the meeting, Dr at-Turayki handed the president a message from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on the situation in the Arab homeland and relations between the Syrian and Libya.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH AL-ASAD ON RETURN FROM KUWAIT

JN062034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1700 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the latter's return from Kuwait. While in Kuwait, Khaddam took part in the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, which discussed the situation between the two parts of fraternal Yemen.

Khaddam briefed the president on the results of the meeting, which laid down the basis for resolving the differences between the two parts of Yemen.

KHADDAM GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAIT PAPER

JN061247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 6 March--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has warned against a new move by the parties to the joint conspiracy--the Zionist enemy and the As-Sadat regime. Such a move would have the aim of dividing the Arabs, particularly the oil-rich Arab countries.

These statements are contained in Khaddam's interview to the Kuwaiti newspapers AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today. Khaddam added that the Baghdad summit conference has played a large role in restoring unity to the Arab ranks and succeeded in outlining some mainstays for Arab solidarity. Khaddam added that the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement constitutes a new force and a strategic factor which will greatly affect the components of the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Khaddam added that, faced with these new qualitative factors, As-Sadat and his allies found themselves forced to create a new atmosphere. This new atmosphere is intended to help end Arab solidarity and to attract new factors in the struggle to them. Therefore, they raised the slogans of new alliances, transferring the international struggle to the area and igniting Arab war. Khaddam said that all of this took place as a result of the Camp David policy. In his interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper, Khaddam touched on the stages achieved to date by Syrian-Iraqi unity. He stressed that everything is proceeding on the correct course. Khaddam added that Syria and Iraq will soon begin to lay down constitutional formulas for the unity, after everything has been scientifically prepared.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATION

JN050132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Under the auspices of Gen Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, a celebration took place this evening marking the graduation of battalion commanders at the building of the armed forces club. Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, deputized for the commander in chief in attending the graduation ceremony. The celebration was also attended by the armed forces chief of training, several high-ranking armed forces officers and the graduating officers. Gen Mustafa Talas made a speech in which he greeted the officers and congratulated them on their graduation. He also conveyed to them the greetings of the comrade secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He asked them to be fully prepared for the battle of liberation.

General Talas said: President al-Asad has confronted all the imperialist and Zionist designs with rare courage, particularly after Anwar as-Sadat joined the camp of the enemies and concluded the Camp David agreements which serve only the interests of Zionism.

General Talas emphasized that the rapprochement between Syria and Iraq has foiled the plots and has turned events toward the interests of the Arab nation. The big blow came from Iran when the will of the people won victory and the shah departed for good. General Talas stressed that the shah of Iran provided real support for Israel and imperialism in the area. Therefore, we should not be surprised if imperialism loses its balance and becomes confused about what to do. General Talas then spoke about the importance of training in raising the combat ability of our armed forces. He reminded the comrade graduates of the instructions of the commander in chief in this connection. He requested them to fully implement these instructions because they show the path to victory and liberation.

AL-ASAD HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI DELEGATION

JN061536 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and head of the Iraqi delegation of the Committee on Higher Education and Scientific Research formed by the Higher Political Committee under the Joint National Action Charter between Syria and Iraq; Muhammad Mahjub, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of education and Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of higher education and scientific research.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya; Dr Zuhayr Mashariqah, minister of education and head of the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the Committee on Higher Education and Scientific Research; and Minister of Higher Education Dr Shakir al-Lahham. It was also attended by Iraq's Ambassador to Syria Walid Mahmud.

The discussions dealt with the work of the Committee for Higher Education and Scientific Research, its achievements and steps that have been achieved on the path of unity between the two countries. The discussion also covered developments in the situation in the Arab region.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S MIDEAST TOUR

JN061146 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the separate peace negotiations between the racist Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime, the newspaper TISHRIN writes: It has been announced in Washington that U.S. President Carter will visit Cairo on Thursday and Israel on Saturday in an attempt to save the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

Brzezinski, the U.S.-Carter [as heard] policymaker and President Carter's adviser for national security affairs, will arrive in the area before Carter so as to pave the way for the principal U.S. official. President Carter's unexpected decision to visit the Middle East is an indication of the extreme importance the United States attaches to the area. Through his visit, President Carter aims to make Camp David, which he himself supervised, a success, even if only an apparent success.

The Camp David agreements increased President Carter's popularity in the United States following the recession there as a result of the failure of his administration's efforts in the field of energy and in combating the economic crisis and inflation.

Perhaps President Carter or his advisers believe that getting Egypt or Israel to quickly sign the capitulationist peace treaty will make U.S. public opinion forget the big defeat U.S. policy has suffered in Iran and the Middle East. They also believe that this will increase President Carter's popularity which has been declining. However, neither the change in U.S. policy toward Taiwan nor the improvement of relations with the PRC was able to increase his popularity. The U.S. president, since he found himself forced to make an unexpected decision to visit the Middle East to personally participate in an attempt to produce a new act in the U.S. plot against the Arabs and the peace issue, is providing proof that what has taken place in the area--including the unity of the Arab ranks against the Camp David agreements, the unity action between Syria and Iraq, the popular revolution in Iran--has reversed calculations and balances in the area. This was enough to prompt the U.S. president to intervene personally in an attempt to stop the trend of current events and to ward off the collapse facing the pillars of U.S. strategy in the area.

TISHRIN adds: The Camp David parties are now in a hurry because they feel that time is not in their favor. Even if these parties and their media try to prove that an agreement on the peace treaty is a big accomplishment by President Carter, nobody will be deceived because what they are going to sign and announce has been agreed on before.

The U.S.-Israeli attempt to increase As-Sadat's deteriorating value in the Arab area by depicting him as the one who makes demands and sets conditions has been exposed. As-Sadat has departed from the Arab fold and given up everything he has in common with the Arabs. He has become a tool of the Arabs' enemies. Neither Carter nor Begin can save him from Arab isolation or shroud his treason in an Arab cloak.

The collapse of U.S. policy in the Middle East is due to the inability of this policy to meet the requirements and aspirations of the area's nations and to find some kind of agreement between these aspirations and U.S. policy schemes.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID OPENS FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LDO61516 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] This morning the Palais des Nations was the venue for the first meeting of its kind in our history when the first session of the Party Central Committee and its Political Bureau was held under the chairmanship of the secretary general, brother Chadli Bendjedid.

Before the proceedings began the participants observed 1 minute's silence in memory of the martyrs. Brother Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and the party secretary general, delivered a speech at the beginning in which he defined the circumstances in which the session is being held. He pointed out that the session comes in the wake of the party's organizational work, which went on for more than a year and following the fourth congress of the National Liberation Front [FLN] under the slogan of the national charter and in faithfulness to the spirit of struggler Houari Boumediene.

Brother Chadli Bendjedid noted that the meeting of the Central Committee constitutes the beginning of a new and decisive phase in the life of the FLN party. He reaffirmed his conviction that our vanguard party, which has led our struggle and mobilized the masses of the people in the liberation and construction struggles, will remain the force which pushes the revolution toward its sublime aims, the shield which protects the revolutionary gains, and the framework which embraces all sincere wills insistently working for the realization of the aims defined by the national charter.

Brother Chadli Bendjedid then stressed the great importance of the work of the current session of the party Central Committee on account of the subjects listed in the agenda, and said: [Bendjedid--begin recording] Brother strugglers, members of the Central Committee: I do not think that I need to stress the importance of your work at this session at which we will discuss the fundamental organizations and the structures of the party. Therefore, our deliberations should take place on the level of the aspirations of the struggling base of the party and on the level of our people's aspirations and demands, which were defined at the fourth party congress. [end recording]

After listing the topics on the agenda, Brother Chadli Bendjedid paid much attention to the awaited thorough discussion of the plans submitted by the Political Bureau, and reaffirmed total confidence in the significance which the views and ideas of the members of the Central Committee will give to these plans out of the members' commitment to the national charter and response to the people's aspirations.

[Bendjedid--begin recording] I am confident that you will give this leading body its real weight and effective role by virtue of your fruitful discussion and frank views and awareness of the significance of the phase we are passing through and the main role which the party should play in the future. When the work of this session is concluded, we will establish the framework by which spheres of jurisdiction and responsibility will be defined so that our vanguard party can play its role in completing the tasks of national construction in implementation of the charter and the resolutions of the fourth party congress. [end recording]

PAPER ON IMPACT OF IRAN REVOLUTION ON 'OPPRESSED NATIONS'

LDO61027 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Bright Image of Revival"]

[Text] The Iranian revolution is going ahead with the liquidation of the pockets of the defunct regime and the consolidation of its means of stability and development. This blessed revolution merits an examination of its causes and efforts as well as its impact, particularly on the Arab level.

In fact we as Muslims cannot fail to express our satisfaction at seeing the heroic Iranian people's revolution organizing its affairs, consolidating its position and gains and clearly declaring its affiliation to the common struggle by receiving leaders of the Palestinian resistance and closing the door of revolutionary Iran in the face of Zionism.

This brave attitude and what the Iranian revolution can contribute to the cause of the Arab struggle for liberation from foreign hegemony and from exploitation by the ruling cliques conniving with it is the best compensation for the tragedy in Egypt, where President as-Sadat is racing against time to compensate Zionism and imperialism for their losses in Iran by withdrawing this sister country from the battle of honor and subjecting it to surrender.

The Iranian revolution is also the best consolidation for the tragedy in the Arab Maghreb, where the king in Rabat is striving to exhaust and paralyze a section of the Arab revolution's potential by dragging it into a side battle by creating the problem of Western Sahara on the instructions of his imperialist and Zionist allies.

The Arab revolutionaries and the masses craving for freedom, justice and progress therefore have a right to feel especially elated because the Iranian revolution has come as an expected important gain and has shown the clear face of Islam.

Both As-Sadat and Hassan II--after Reza Pahlevi--are trying to give Islam a foreign cloak.

How far removed are the slogans of faith (emir of the faithful and the faithful president) [King Hassan and As-Sadat respectively] from a belief in achievements?

How far is the Islam of these tricksters--the Islam of humiliation and submission--from the Islam of Imam Khomeyni, the Islam of revolution and pride?

The Iranian revolution has come to confirm the role of Islam as the Algerian revolution believes in it through its own experience of resisting colonialist domination. For it Islam was the impregnable bastion that enabled it to stand fast in the face of all attempts to distort its identity. Earlier "The Algerian people immunized themselves with Islam, from which they drew the moral power that protected them against surrender and despair and enabled them to achieve victory," as the national charter says.

This experiment in Iran will be one of the rich tributaries of the struggle to wreck the bastions of feudalism and capitalism and achieve justice and equity.

This continuing struggle underlines the strength of Islamic nations as well as other living aspects of their cultural heritage through which they "must be reborn in the light of values and current changes in contemporary life, which means that any serious attempt today aimed at reconstructing Islamic thought must definitely extend to remodeling society's structure in its entirety."

The Iranian revolution, through its resistance, sacrifices and crushing victory against one of the mightiest dictatorships forming the imperialist spearhead, offers us a bright image of Islamic revival in the last quarter of the 20th century. There is no doubt that its balmy winds will definitely blow on the Islamic nations that are still oppressed and subjected to injustice and exploitation at the hands of a group of corrupt rulers whom imperialism uses as a tool against their peoples. These nations "in our age, the age of decisive social changes, are called upon to destroy the mainstays of moribund feudalism and liquidate all forms of tyranny and ignorance." (the national charter)

LIBYA

COMMENTARY ON REASONS FOR CARTER'S MIDEAST TRIP

LDO70816 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Political commentary: "What Is Behind the Tour of the U.S. President to the Area?"]

[Excerpts] The visit of U.S. President Carter to the Egyptian capital and Tel Aviv Thursday is not merely a U.S. demonstration to celebrate the final chapter of the farce of pushing through humiliating, capitulationist solutions in the Arab area. It is part of the U.S. plan which aims at redrawing the aggressive and colonialist strategy after it suffered cracks and collapsed as a result of the growing popular uprisings which predict the emergence of the time of the masses, particularly in the Jamahiriyah and Iran.

The United States had sensed that the current of popular revolution based on progressive Islamic concepts and the philosophy of the era of the masses and its values and high ideals, which surged forward from the land of the Jamahiriyah, is a roaring current. It surges forward forcefully against all the reactionary symbols which hide behind the walls of repression and terror and shelter under colonialist care and protection. Therefore, and in almost 1 and 1/2 months, the United States has sent two of its leading officials to the area, U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton and U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. If the first one was entrusted with the task of bringing the reactionary regimes and the Zionist enemy within a close alliance framework under the auspices of international imperialism, Brown was sent to study the military needs of these regimes on the assumption that the United States and its weapons are capable of confronting the masses and their surging revolution. But Brown had forgotten the lesson which the United States had violently learned in the Jamahiriyah, Iran, Ethiopia, Southeast Asia and Angola.

All U.S. reports sent to the White House have been unanimous in that the events of the raging popular revolution in the area call for intense pressure by U.S. diplomacy to make the Zionists and the defeated Egyptian president speed up the conclusion of the agreement of surrender and humiliation so that the U.S. agents may free themselves for the task of safeguarding and protecting U.S. interests and confronting the popular revolution which threatens the reactionary regimes with destruction and downfall. And from this platform stemmed Carter's call for the holding of the Camp David meeting between the Egyptian prime minister and the racist, terrorist Dayan.

The U.S. and Zionist sides have reached a new agreement, and this time they have imposed the solution on the defeated Egyptian president even in his absence from the meeting. He is probably convinced that the contradiction between himself and the Zionists is marginal if compared with the danger of popular revolution which threatens the monopolist and colonialist interests and the reactionary regimes in whose footsteps he follows. This will also free him and free the Zionists for playing their suspect roles in the Arab homeland and the African Continent.

The colonialist farce considered it necessary that the episodes of negotiations which were numerous and varied in dimensions for almost 1 and 1/2 years should bring the farce to an end by crowning it with Carter's journey Thursday to the Egyptian capital and Tel Aviv amid the hails and acclaims of the Egyptian propaganda media. This medium depicts him as the man who holds the interests of the Egyptian people dear to him.

But can the Egyptian Arab people remove from their minds 25 years or more of open U.S. hostility to Egypt and the Arab nation? Can they forget that the United States with its human, material and military support for the Zionists was the one which spilled the blood of well over 80,000 Egyptian martyrs, let alone the martyrs who fell in the Golan, Lebanon and the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution? Can they forget the martyrs of the Bahr al-Baqar school, the Abi Za'bal factories, Hulwan and the battles of attrition along the banks of the canal? U.S. President Carter comes to Egypt with hands stained with the blood of the Egyptian people. He comes to Egypt at the same time that reports confirmed that the Zionist enemy is preparing to launch a new aggressive war against the patriotic and progressive forces in Lebanon and against the Palestinian resistance.

What is this so-called peace which Carter wants to bring? Since when has the United States been keen on cherishing peace when it was a basic party to the crime? It took part alongside the enemy in all the battles witnessed in the arena of Arab-Zionist struggle. If the United States imagines that it can decorate its picture with its foolish policy of imposing a capitulationist solution at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the honor of the Egyptian people, and at the expense of complete Arab sovereignty over all Arab territory, it is totally wrong. Indeed, it is digging its grave with its own hands. This conspiratorial solution will be the basic incentive for the outbreak of the comprehensive popular revolution in all parts of the Arab homeland which will uproot the colonialist presence and its interests and agents in the area.

The colonialist forces realize that the only party which negotiates with the Zionists is fragile and supple and prone to collapse. It is isolated from the Egyptian masses and the entire Arab nation. This has always been the case with the United States. It has always backed a losing horse. It has always allied itself with the forces of reaction and repression which in the long run will lose in the face of popular revolutions.

As for the defeated Egyptian president, as the leader of the revolution brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has stated to the AFRIQUE-ASIE weekly, if he signs the agreement of humiliation and dishonor he would thus be going over the red line. He would be cutting all links with the whole Arab nation including the most conservative regimes. There might be here and there some people who may show sympathy for him and others who may give him support, but all of them are afraid to follow him because they know for certain that they will clash with mighty forces which will fight them mercilessly. This is because the matter here involves the sacred future of the Arab nation.

AT-TURAYKI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD061746 Tripoli JANA in English 1647 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

["Speech by Foreign Secretary"--JANA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, March 6 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary said that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had made serious attempts in order to restore peace and achieve unity between the two parts of Yemen.

Addressing the conference of the Arab foreign ministers which concluded its works in Kuwait last night, the foreign secretary said that the events in both Yemens and the whole arena are but another chain in the link of imperialist-Zionist schemes to crush any revolution in the Arab area and that war between brothers is detrimental to the Arab nation as a whole. Dr at-Turayki stressed that imperialism and its allies should not be given the opportunity to trigger off a war among Arab sister states, pointing out that imperialism intends to defeat the Arab people through every possible means and force them to carry out its capitulatory policies. This he said is a planned and fixed policy aimed at creating more trouble in order to distract the Arab people from the real danger represented in the (Israeli) enemy and the U.S. which are trying to control the Arab world.

He said that Yemen should be left alone without any foreign intervention in its internal affairs, and "all of us should not spare any efforts to unify the two Yemens as a step towards an Arab unity which the Jamahiriya is endeavouring to achieve". The foreign secretary affirmed that the struggle against the Zionist enemy is part of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism, the ally of the Zionist enemy, which is trying to find other puppets in the Arab region to carry out its policy aimed at humiliating the Arab people and using their region to serve its greeds and interests. He pointed out that Yemen has a dense population and a strategic location which has always been a target for imperialist forces which kept weakening Yemen, beginning with inciting tribal chiefs and ending up with exerting pressure on the Yemeni people.

Dr at-Turayki praised the Iranian revolution which brought about one of the worst defeats of imperialism.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT'S ENVOY ARRIVES 6 MAR

LD061022 Tripoli JANA in English 0846 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 6 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Brigadier Omar Ali Shinkafi, the personal envoy of the Nigerian president to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, has arrived in Tripoli. The Nigerian envoy was received at Tripoli International Airport by a representative from the Foreign Secretariat and the Nigerian ambassador to Tripoli.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TONGA

LD021500 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Muhammad al-Manqush, Libyan secretary of housing, and Baron Vaea, minister of labor, industry and commerce [title as heard] of Tonga, signed a statement at the guest palace this morning regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The statement said: In pursuance of the policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the government of the Kingdom of Tonga aimed at consolidating the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the states which cherish peace, and out of the desire to strengthen relations of friendship between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the government of the Kingdom of Tonga, the two sides have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at embassy level [passage indistinct].

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ABDALLAH TRAVELS TO IVORY COAST

PA061250 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 6 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, March 6 (AFP)--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Abdallah left here yesterday for Abidjan with a message from head of state Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek for Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the daily newspaper CHAAB said here today.

Observers here believed the message covered the latest developments in the Western Sahara question--the trip by Moroccan King Hassan II to Paris and Algeria's reaffirmation of support for POLISARIO, the Saharan liberation movement fighting for self-determination in the region.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES MAIN PLANKS OF PARTY, STATE POLICY

LD051750 Tunis TAP in English 1630 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, March 5 (TAP)--Casting more light on both the party and government policies and options during the closing (Saturday) of the PSD Central Committee proceedings, Premier Hedi Nouira tackled the following questions:

--The PSD ideology: The party, Hedi Nouira stated, draws its ideology from the citizen, daily life reality. The Desturians' debates turn daily on the citizens' requests for jobs, houses, education, roads, water, lighting, cultural centers etc. Thus our ideology proceeds from a deep will to promote man and make of him an acting force in a genuinely developed society.

"We are aiming," the prime minister said, "at creating a well-balanced society which draws its force from an equitable middle-class. But to reach such an objective we have to control consumption, stem any rise in the cost of living, consolidate the under-privileged purchasing-power and seek more possibilities for job-creation".

--Democracy: "It is based," the prime minister asserted, "on dialogue, which must be fruitful and turn on the development programmes, the objectives. Dialogue has to gather people who believe in Tunisia's independence and the legitimacy of constitution and who reject anarchy and violence.

Overture: The party has always been open to everybody and is the people's. It does not represent only one class. It depends upon the masses and welcomes all the sincere forces and especially young people. PSD is a progressive party.

--A sole party: "We have certainly only one party," Premier Hedi Nouira said, "but the PSD was not born of a crisis or a revolution. It was the only one to wage the independence struggle and erected the state alone."

--Islam in Tunisia: "We are Muslims," Hedi Nouira asserted, "and our main concern is to preserve the principles of Islam. The growing number of mosques built or re-built and the huge number of the religious educational syllabuses taught show the PSD attachment to Islam."

--The adherence to the party: "Though the number of adherents is growing, we are against anyone who joins the party by opportunism. We need convinced and sincere people."

At the end, the prime minister appealed to moderation and the safeguard of the national unity.

NOUIRA PAYS TRIBUTE TO BOURGUIBA'S LEADERSHIP

LD031526 Tunis TAP in English 1350 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, March 3 (TAP)--The PSD [Destourian Socialist Party] Central Committee opened Friday morning its proceedings at the party headquarters under the chairmanship of Premier Hedi Nouira. This meeting was held the very day when the Tunisian people celebrated the party's 45th anniversary (the PSD was created March 2nd by Habib Bourguiba).

Addressing the audience Premier Hedi Nouira stated that the party has not stopped (for 45 years) working hard to close the ranks and consolidate the people's unity and fight underdevelopment to put Tunisian progress and prosperity in concrete form.

"Forty-five years after its creation," Hedi Nouira added, "the PSD is as successful and dynamic under the leadership of President Bourguiba who is all the more omnipresent and watchful. Bourguiba's part groups all the social categories, persons, opinions, tendencies and interests since they can certainly co-exist within the PSD."

"The state's concern," the prime minister concluded, "is to ensure Tunisia's economic security and enable the national organizations to play their full role and make the citizens find in the party an ideal frame to take part in the development effort."

WESTERN SAHARA

ARMED FORCES READY TO CONFRONT MOROCCAN FORCES DIRECTLY

LD051507 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27 Feb 79 p 7 LD

[APS report on undated interview in Western Sahara with Saharan Defense Minister Ibrahim Ghali: "For us Saharan Fighters, our Country's Total Independence, the Integrity of its Borders and the Return of our Exiled Populations to Their Homes Are the Conditions for Peace"]

[Excerpts] Asked whether, at a time when the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] is celebrating the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's [SDAR] third anniversary, there has been any tangible progress on the battlefield, Mr Ghali replied:

"The progress is enormous, and out of all proportion to the results we used to obtain in the past."

"I believe that this trend is normal. When the armed struggle was launched we had no more than seven or eight guns taken from Spanish soldiers. We therefore had to make giant strides in 1974 to equip our first units. Yet what equipment the ALPS has to combat the enemy today: We snatch from him his most sophisticated weapons, his field guns and tanks, which we bring back complete, machineguns included. For every large-bore gun one must reckon on at least one platoon of soldiers killed; for every truck we retrieve from the enemy one must reckon on at least 10 Moroccan soldiers killed. And the number of Moroccan prisoners is growing practically every day since the 'Houari Boumediene' offensive. This is one of the signs of our revolution's vitality."

The Moroccan king protests against the attacking of areas inside Morocco which have never been the subject of dispute. In this connection, Mr Ghali stated that Hassan II would let three-fourths of his army be destroyed without creating a fuss. What worries him is that our operations in southern Morocco have a great effect on people's minds far inside the kingdom. Furthermore, the Moroccan populations are unquestionably beginning to realize that the colonization of the Western Sahara was a criminal undertaking, that Moroccan citizens are losing their lives there, and that our people are quite right to fight against extermination. It is the indirect consequences of our attacks which the king fears above all. I will also recall that our targets are military and will remain so. We know full well that the Moroccan people's masses are living under the most atrocious injustice. We certainly intend to make 1979 the year of Morocco, more precisely the year of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces. In 1975 we could not tackle their regiments and groups when they were moving around. But, as a Saharan proverb says, we had to take sandals while we were waiting for shoes. Today regiments and reinforced groups are what the ALPS wants.

The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces have enjoyed French military support.

In Dr Ghali's view, the royal armed forces "still enjoy French military assistance in Morocco itself and in Mauritania. However, this backing is no longer as flagrant as it was. For example, in 1976 at the time of the bombings and air patrols by French Jaguars, the France of 1978 and 1979 has turned to a new political strategy. It pulls the Moroccan and Mauritanian strings from Paris itself and uses the language of peace to intervene more deeply in this conflict, which is not its own and lies outside its province. Hassan II himself has yielded to French diplomacy, not to hasten the return to peace but to obtain what neither the French Jaguars nor the royal armed forces have been able to offer him. But we do not pay much attention to all this. Our objective is daily action in the field because our action alone has caused our voice and our cause to be heard. We are acting in accordance with a precise political and military program, which has been approved by our people and by the Revolutionary Command Council. Our path has been laid down."

[Question] Is peace close at hand in West Sahara?

[Answer] Preconditions for real peace have remain unchanged. Any peace proposal coming from the opposite side must be preceded by a total withdrawal of troops from that part of West Sahara. We Saharan combatants believe that our country's complete independence, the integrity of its borders and the return home of our exiled people are a sine qua non of peace. Our people are waiting in the desert. Our women and children are waiting for a chance to live.

Eight months have already elapsed since the ALPS took the initiative in proclaiming a cease-fire in Mauritania and Qued Dahab to facilitate the task of the new Mauritanian Government. We are still waiting for a concretization of the latter's peace proposals. The peace dynamics, which it has often mentioned, have been limited to hopes and expectations.

Nouakchott overlooks the fact that our people have been living in jails and in exile. Mauritanian soldiers are still stationed in our cities and the list of their crimes is getting longer every day. Our patience is certainly not inexhaustible. Ould Daddah refused to believe that the Mauritanian people's prosperity resides in West Sahara's freedom and independence. They say that history often repeats itself....

Referring to the Saharan cause in the diplomatic sphere, the Saharan defense minister stated that "88 countries supported our cause and voted in favor of the UN resolution recognizing our right to independence and national sovereignty. Tanzania and Ethiopia have recognized the SDAR. The circle of our friends is extending rapidly and our cause is being considered by all governments. However, the OAU is still a victim of maneuvers by Morocco and its main ally, France, even though a majority of its members has recognized our right to independence. Despite this we have faith in that organization and its leaders. The future of West Sahara will determine the strength of peace and of the specific purpose organizations on our continent."

BEGIN SAID TO OFFER TO HELP SAVE SAUDIS FROM COMMUNISM

TA061834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[Text] A senior Israeli official has said in New York that Prime Minister Menahem Begin suggested to President Carter that Israel will help to guarantee Saudi Arabia against the danger of a communist revolution or an outside attack. President Carter--so the high-ranking official said--regarded the idea favorably.

At a meal with newspaper editors, the Israeli official added that if President as-Sadat accepts the new U.S. proposals as Israel did, there will be a peace agreement. He emphasized that at present everything depends on As-Sadat.

BEGIN PROPOSES FORMAT, FORUM FOR SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY

TA061915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister proposes that the peace treaty be signed in Arabic in Cairo and in Hebrew in Jerusalem and that each ceremony will be attended by Begin, As-Sadat and Carter.

Speaking to correspondents in New York, Begin also said that the key to thaw the freeze in the talks is now in the hands of President as-Sadat.

BEN-ELISAR ON PREPARATIONS FOR CARTER VISIT

TA061307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Top officials are making preparations for the visit of President Carter. They have already picked a code name, Mivtza' Na'e--Operation President of the United States--and are drawing upon the experience of the sudden visit of President as-Sadat in tying things together for this weekend. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording--Essing] President Carter is coming first and foremost on a working visit. From the time his plane lands at Ben-Gurion Airport on Saturday night, the President will be busy almost nonstop until he departs on Monday evening. Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the director general of the prime minister's office, heads the planning team for the visit. He says preparations are now in high gear.

[Ben-Elisar] President Carter will pay a visit to the president of the state of Israel, Mr Navon. As happens Sunday mornings, he will most probably attend church. I do not know yet which one. He will most probably visit Yad Veshem [holocaust memorial] and go to Mount Herzl. There will be a state dinner at the Knesset.

[Essing] President Carter is also expected to address a special Knesset session, but Ben-Elisar will not give away any details about the political talks Carter and Begin will be having. Is Ben-Elisar taking into account that Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat just might come along with Carter?

[Ben-Elisar] We did not get any news of the sort, but if President as-Sadat comes to Israel, he will be most welcome.

[Question] And what if opponents of the government's policy and of Carter decide to demonstrate against the American President during his stay?

[Answer] Israel is a democratic country and everybody can demonstrate under one condition: that they apply to the police for a permit to demonstrate.. The police grant such permits, of course taking into consideration security matters. This is all I can say about Gush Emunim or any other group which wishes to demonstrate.

[Question] Will they be allowed to demonstrate? Will they be granted permits, do you think?

[Answer] I think that any group in Israel which wants to demonstrate should be granted a permit to demonstrate. We have a democratic country. This is how things happen and they happen exactly the same way in the United States.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar adds that despite any demonstrations that might take place, he is sure that the people and the Government of Israel will give President Carter a warm and friendly welcome. [end recording]

Gush Emunim 'Welcome' Plans

TA062057 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 6 March--The Gush Emunim Secretariat decided today to establish special operational headquarters to plan "welcoming ceremonies" for the U.S. President, either in the form of demonstrations or other forms of activity.

The ITIM Judea and Samaria correspondent reports that the Gush Emunim Secretariat thinks Carter's visit is intended to pressure Israel. During the meeting [of the secretariat] total rejection of such methods by the U.S. administration was expressed.

At the same time, the Gush Emunim Secretariat announced that Gush Emunim and its supporters very much desire the friendship of the American people, but they reject the implementation of "pressuring steamroller" tactics against Israel.

MA'ARIV on Carter's 'Gamble'

TA061320 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Mar 79 p 7 TA

[Telegraphed by MA'ARIV correspondent in New York]

[Text] This morning the New York TIMES published the view of the majority of Washington politicians, according to which "Carter already has the treaty in his pocket." Nevertheless, some of the President's associates think that Carter is taking a serious risk and even a real gamble. Moreover, his advisers have warned him of the political risks involved in his trip should President as-Sadat not accept his latest proposals.

However, the impression prevails in Jerusalem that Carter's gamble is less than what is assumed by some of the President's aides. The opinion in Jerusalem is that As-Sadat was aware of the new proposals even before Carter had discussed them with Begin. That discussion led to a dramatic turning point and the President's decision to come to the Middle East.

Yesterday, the prime minister said President Jimmy Carter would speak before the Knesset in Jerusalem on Monday, before the end of his visit to Israel.

The opinion was expressed in Jerusalem last night that As-Sadat had rejected Carter's invitation to come to Washington, and therefore the U.S. President made the dramatic decision to go to Egypt.

It has been reported that Begin has introduced some changes in the draft U.S. proposals submitted to Egypt. Circles in Israel describe one of the proposals as being "revolutionary and beneficial to Israel."

DAVAR on 'Package Deal'

TA061200 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Mar 79 p 1

[By DAVAR political correspondent Dani'el Bloch]

[Text] In the opinion of diplomatic sources, the agreement reached between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter is based on a compromise "package deal" regarding the formulation of paragraphs dealing with the linkage and the priority issues connected with the peace treaty with Egypt, in addition to far-reaching U.S. commitments of aid to Israel.

It has been learned that the United States has undertaken to give all the financial assistance for the implementation of the peace treaty, amounting to some \$3.5 billion, as a grant and not as a loan. The United States will agree to Israel's procurement demands. It will also guarantee the supply of oil to Israel for an unlimited period of time in the event Israel cannot purchase oil from Egypt or other sources.

Regarding the formulations proposed on the disputed issues, it seems that the compromise achieved is based on a softening of the linkage formulation included in the autonomy plan and a new interpretation of the priority issue. The main Israeli concession is on the priority issue, while Egypt is requested to soften its position regarding the linkage. The linkage issue has been included in the accompanying letter [to the peace treaty], and so the negotiations on the autonomy--to end within 1 year--will begin within 1 month after the signing of the peace treaty. The implementation of autonomy will proceed at a rapid pace.

As for the issue of priority, all the ideas on letters of interpretation will be scrapped. In their place another formulation will be issued stating that the present treaty does not cancel other treaties, and other treaties cannot cancel the present treaty. This treaty will be valid without having priority over other treaties or vice versa. This information has not been confirmed officially.

Last night, political sources in Jerusalem could not give clear information on the reason for Carter's trip to Egypt. The prevailing view is that Egypt indeed knew the contents of Carter's proposals in advance. However, it did not submit its acceptance until Israel's decision was made known. As-Sadat is hesitating, and thus Carter's visit is meant to persuade him to accept the final proposals suggested by the United States. At this stage, there are no preparations to hold a ceremony to sign the treaty in the course of Carter's visit in the area. However, initialling the treaty, which will help raise Carter's prestige in the United States, is not ruled out.

In his visit to Egypt, President Carter will have to positively settle the issue of the exchange of ambassadors, which he personally promised Begin to do. There is a possibility that Israel will be asked to make a gesture, such as an early withdrawal from Al-'Arish and Santa Katherina, in order to bring about an Egyptian concession on the issue of diplomatic relations. It is considered in Jerusalem that the final proposals constitute a personal achievement for Begin and his firm posture. It is said here that Carter regarded Begin as a steel rod which would not bend.

Therefore, Carter was forced to raise revolutionary proposals in order to make a breakthrough toward a peace treaty. Nevertheless, some sources assess that a similar agreement could have been achieved some time ago if Begin had shown more active involvement during and after the Blair House talks.

It has also been learned that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich will depart for Washington in order to arrange the economic and military aid issue with their counterparts Harold Brown and Michael Blumenthal immediately after Carter's visit to Israel is over.

Regarding the oil issue, Egypt will undertake--in the body of the treaty--to sell Israel 2.5 million tons of oil per year. If the Egyptians do not comply with this decision, the United States will take it upon itself to supply Israel with the same quantity, in addition to its commitment regarding oil included in the 1975 interim agreement.

POST on 'Defense Pact'

TA070931 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, POST military correspondent]

[Text] A possible U.S.-Israel security pact, which was discussed by President Jimmy Carter and Premier Menahem Begin in Washington this week, has not been reviewed, considered or debated by any official forum in Israel, the Jerusalem POST has learned.

Defence sources last night refused formal comment on the idea of a pact, as did ministers and other officials questioned, only confirming that Carter and Begin discussed it and adding that no details were available.

First news of the possibility of such an agreement came from a statement by Begin in Washington on Monday, in which he said that Carter had raised the possibility of a defence pact, and that he had responded that "Israel would be delighted."

There was general confusion in Israel yesterday following publication of the report. The idea of a formal mutual defence pact was not discussed, even informally, during the visit to Israel last month by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown.

Sources said here last night that Carter most probably offered the security pact in the form of a "sweetener" together with U.S. oil guarantees and a deeper American financial commitment to Israel, aimed at making it easier for Begin to give up on certain aspects of the treaty itself.

The POST has learnt that according to well-placed sources in Washington, what the U.S. was "toying with" was not a defence pact but rather a formalization of America's "moral commitment" to the security of Israel. There are several models, the POST was told, upon which such a formal agreement could be based, but there was general agreement among observers here last night that the U.S. administration would not offer any pact which would require either the stationing of U.S. troops here, dramatically expand the U.S. military presence here, even through the increased use of Israeli facilities, or give the impression of an "uneven-handed policy" toward the Arabs.

In fact, sources said last night that they had little doubt that whatever security arrangements are offered to Israel will be offered to Egypt as well, and that the U.S. will ask for the use of bases both in Israel and Egypt on a quid pro quo basis. There was also no confirmation last night that during the talks in Washington any formal American proposal was made for the use of the 'Ezyon airfield near Eilat, which is due to be vacated by Israel in the second stage of the Sinai pullback if a peace agreement is signed. American and Israeli sources in Israel said last night that this idea had been "bandied about" on several occasions, but that no such formal proposal has been tabled or discussed on a government-to-government basis.

"This was just one of the many, many ideas which have crossed the table at points along the negotiating process," an Israeli source said.

Asked last night what form a defence pact between Israel and the U.S. could take, a highly-placed source indicated that there were two basic accepted models: the NATO model, where U.S. involvement in the defence of Europe is instantaneous, and the Japanese model (which also applies to countries like the Philippines) where any active military involvement is subject to constitutional process.

Israeli governments until now--including the present one--have always rejected the concept of any such pact, on the grounds that it would compromise Israel's freedom of action when dealing with localized problems--such as the Litani operation--and because of the U.S.'s proven inability and lack of desire to become involved in regional disputes.

Any defence pact, even a formalization of America's commitment to Israel's security, would be subject to congressional approval, and there was some scepticism yesterday whether the U.S. Congress at this time--in the light of recent experience in Iran and Taiwan--would be willing to give it.

'AL HAMISHMAR on Bases Offer

TA071139 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--During their talks Prime Minister Menahem Begin proposed to President Carter that the United States assume control over the air force base in 'Ezyon after the Israeli withdrawal due to be concluded 3 years after the agreement is signed. Begin also proposed that the United States establish a permanent naval base in Haifa. Reliable sources revealed that Carter's reaction was positive, even though he made no commitments concerning the two proposals.

With these proposals Begin wished to emphasize Israel's interest in assisting U.S. defense interests in the Middle East in the wake of the upheaval in Iran.

The report on the proposal Carter submitted to Begin, for signing an official U.S. - Israeli defense alliance, continues to be denied by administration officials, although they admit that Begin and Carter discussed security issues in detail during their talks.

It has been reported that Begin drew satisfaction from Carter's pledges about the volume of future U.S. aid to Israel, including help in financing the transfer of the Israeli defense line from Sinai to the Negev.

As for the base in 'Ezyon, it has been learned that senior Pentagon officials, as well as the Air Force Command at the U.S. General Staff, show great interest in controlling the base, which is described as one of the world's most modern air bases.

From a strategic point of view, it is close to the oil fields of Saudi Arabia and its importance has increased in view of developments in Iran.

It is not clear what Egypt's reaction to such a proposal may be. According to the agreement reached, Egypt is due to transform 'Ezyon into a civilian air field. It appears that Carter will broach the issue at his talks with As-Sadat in Cairo.

Editorial Comment on Visit

TAO60953 [Editorial Report TA] All daily Hebrew and English language newspapers on 6 March devote their editorials to President Carter's upcoming visit to the Middle East and the new momentum in the peace negotiations.

In its editorial, headlined "A Dramatic Demonstration of U.S. Involvement", Tel Aviv DAVAR maintains that President Carter's upcoming trip to the Middle East "will further deepen U.S. involvement in the achievement of peace agreement and is a dramatic demonstration of the urgency with which Washington views a positive conclusion of the lengthy negotiations that have been conducted." The editorial considers that as in the Camp David summit last September, "President Carter is risking his prestige in an effort whose success is not a certainty." However, the very fact of his involvement "will serve as pressure on both sides to reach a compromise." DAVAR believes that the results of the upcoming talks will have a bearing on future relations between Jerusalem and Washington and between Cairo and Washington.

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ believes that in the wake of recent developments "the atmosphere of crisis that has cast a shadow over our relations with the United States has now disappeared and we should welcome this." The editorial praises the prime minister for making further compromises in his recent talks in Washington, but says it is President as-Sadat's agreement that has to be obtained now. "It is important that Mr Carter is bringing to Cairo an agreement with Israel that is based on American proposals."

In its front page editorial Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR welcomes the change toward a more optimistic view of the outcome of the peace negotiations. However, the editorial fears that in view of the relatively small majority with which the U.S. proposals were endorsed by the Israeli Cabinet "at a certain, and sometimes critical, stage the prime minister will try to appease the rejection camp in his Cabinet and raise difficulties in the negotiating process." It is for this reason that 'AL HAMISHMAR calls for wide public support for the recent developments.

Tel Aviv HATZOFE's editorial also welcomes the new U.S. initiative in the Middle East, maintaining that "we are about to face very weighty political events which require courage and wisdom, responsibility and maximum unity in order to guide events along the most desirable path." In the wake of the split MAFDAL vote in the Cabinet with one minister supporting, one opposing and one abstaining in the vote on the U.S. proposals, the editorial calls on MAFDAL's representatives in the Knesset and in the government to conduct fundamental deliberations in order to present a united front in future decisions.

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT is of the opinion that President Carter's upcoming Mideast trip is aimed at "getting things to completion." In view of the very slight majority with which the Israeli Cabinet endorsed the U.S. proposals, it appears that these proposals did not change anything very fundamental in the treaty. However, now Begin's hands are tied and "As-Sadat will be getting everything he wants while Begin will have to make do with what his government has already endorsed without it having any more possibility of expressing a particular view if it has one."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV welcomes the new initiative, maintaining that there are three facts that provide the foundation for renewed but reserved optimism: Carter's decision to visit the area personally, the rapprochement between the United States and Israel on Article VI, and the "target date," and Egypt's willingness to continue the negotiations in spite of the heavy pressures it is facing in the region. MA'ARIV sees another aspect of Carter's Mideast visit: "One cannot detach this visit from its global and regional background. Carter's visit to Egypt and to Israel will also serve as a signal to the other countries in the region--mainly Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan and the gulf emirates--that the United States has learned a lesson from the events in Iran and it will no longer permit an unfavorable strategic imbalance."

In its editorial the Jerusalem POST calls for "good faith and responsibility" from all three parties, stressing the instrumental role the United States plays in the negotiations. The paper believes that President Carter's personal visit to the Middle East will significantly improve the chances of overcoming "last minute hitches." However, the paper warns, the risks to Israel in the concessions it made at Camp David in September were great, but "they are even greater today in view of the events in Iran and the threat of an Islamic wave in the region which could affect the stability of As-Sadat's regime in Egypt. It will thus be largely America's responsibility to insure that it does not repeat its mistake of the post-Camp David period of proceeding with precipitate haste to push the explosive issues of the territories before any real progress has been made in building peace between Israel and Egypt." The editorial maintains that if peace is achieved President Carter will deserve much credit for it, but he will also have an "equally great responsibility for insuring that a peace treaty really brings peace."

Pa'il, Rubinstein, Sharir on Visit

TA051948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 5 Mar 79 TA

[From a special evening newsreel]

[Text] Further reactions from the Knesset: MK Me'ir Pa'il from the Shelli faction is in our studio there speaking with Razi Barqay.

[Pa'il] I assume that that President Carter is coming for a ceremonial visit in order to conclude matters just as a commander goes to the forward command post to the troops. I assume that matters were concluded almost completely, that there is a linkage [last word in English]. It may be that, in return for the linkage with the West Bank, there is some sort of Egyptian concession on Article VI--I am not 100 percent sure--and he is coming to stage-manage or symbolize the fact that it is about to be finished. He would not have dared to come unless it were finished.

[Barqay] Will the Shelli faction support the government's peace program if matters do indeed come to a conclusion?

[Pa'il] In principle, we supported the Camp David agreements; if the agreement which will be brought by the prime minister is in the spirit of the Camp David agreements, we will vote in favor of it. I want to tell you something which concerns me: What worries me is the very fact of [the framework of] the negotiations; I am in favor of their contents, as they will apparently be, and the Shelli camp will also, I assume, be in favor of the contents. However, in the negotiating process there are serious symptoms of a loss of independence by the Government of Israel and too much subordination to the dictates of the U.S. Government; in the long-term reckoning, this worries me.

[Barqay] It is surprising that this should be said by a man of the left.

[Pa'il] I am of the left, and this worries me. I would like our government to decide on the peace moves by itself, with the Knesset's support, and not be so dependent on U.S. pressure.

[Barqay] Thank you. And here is the reaction of MK Amnon Rubinstein, from the Shay faction. We are, then, with MK Amnon Rubinstein of the Shay faction. He is here with us in the Knesset studio.

Before that, we will perhaps say a few words here: The hall, the Knesset hall, has already emptied but the cafeteria is still crowded; Knesset members are filling it, listening to the radio, talking among themselves. The information streaming into the Knesset, let us say again, is very thin, vague information and I really want to ask you, MK Amnon Rubinstein, what is your first feeling on hearing that President Carter is coming? What is he coming for?

[Rubinstein] I am happy about his arrival. I think that I am happy for two reasons: first, because this visit will, in my view, advance the peace negotiations, if it is not already the stage before the actual signing, and, with all the reservations we have about signing the peace agreement in the draft proposed, with changes we can imagine will occur, it is still the best possible alternative we have.

But I am happy about Carter coming to the Middle East for another reason, too, which is not directly connected with Israeli-Egyptian relations. The main question concerning the future of the Middle East, and, in any case, concerning Israel's future, is today linked with the behavior of the United States. Will the United States, after the reversal in Iran, start drawing a red line around this area, roll up its sleeves and say: This area is no longer in the sphere of bargaining with forces hostile to the West, or will it continue its sleep of the just--that of after the Vietnam war--and doze, despite the Soviet advance in the area? And, in my view, this visit may symbolize the beginning of the U.S. awakening to a much deeper interest, a much more prolonged presence and a much clearer one in the Middle East.

[Barqay] Mr Rubinstein, you are a fresh opposition faction in the Parliament. You resigned from the government. Will you vote in favor of the government's peace program when it arrives here at the Knesset?

[Rubinstein] From the day Shay was established it announced that it would support any trend advancing a peace agreement with Egypt. We also voted in favor of the Camp David agreements when we were in the opposition and, in fact, since the day we established ourselves we have given a clear indication [last word in English] of this. In fact, very often indeed, in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, our representatives support a line of advancing the negotiations in the face of the opposition of many of the Likud representatives, and I have no doubt that we will support the government if a compromise is really in the making here on the important, but nevertheless secondary, questions which have remained over differences of opinion between us and Egypt.

However, it seems to me that it is worth remembering--and we must tell ourselves this so that we are not carried away by vain illusions--that even if the peace agreement is signed with Egypt, it is still very, very problematical. This is a peace which has to be actualized gradually. It contains mines, each of which is sufficient to blow up the continuation of the negotiations, the continuation of the normalization of relations, and all we can do is to hope that we have taken an important step on the road leading to genuine peace.

[Barqay] Finally, a short question: Are you, following these dramatic events, considering joining the government?

[Rubinstein] We disagree with the government mainly over economic issues, domestic issues, social affairs, over those issues we regard as being vital for Israel's advancement. These have not changed at all.

[Barqay] Thank you, sir. MK Avraham Sharir, the chairman of the Likud faction, will take MK Amnon Rubinstein's place here. MK Sharir, good evening.

[Sharir] Good evening.

[Barqay] I understand that, like everyone else, you received the report a few minutes ago. What was your first reaction?

[Sharir] I received it with surprise but with great satisfaction. I welcome the visit of the President of the United States to the area because it is more than a visit; it symbolizes the signing of the peace agreement. I think that we can tell ourselves with a great amount of certainty that his visit here symbolizes the fact that we have reached a very significant breakthrough, which means we are standing before the actual signing of the peace agreement. And, from this aspect, the prime minister's visit to the United States--Menahem Begin's visit--was important, necessary and definitely desirable and I supported, at the time, having the prime minister go to the United States. Indeed, that assumption [that Begin's trip could lead to a breakthrough] by those who supported his trip has been proven justified.

[Barqay] Sir, the first reactions from your faction are already very, very mixed. For example, several members of the Knesset wrung their hands in despair when they heard that Carter was coming. Will you demand factional discipline if there is a vote in the Knesset?

[Sharir] I suggest that we not fear peace. I think the mixed reaction heard from Alignment circles is a party reaction, not a national one. I think we should all welcome his coming. I do not think we should speak about factional discipline.

The details are not yet known. I would dare say and predict that the prime minister, on his visit to Washington, certainly did not deviate from what the Knesset and the Cabinet authorized in previous debates, and so from that aspect I think that we are standing before the signing of an agreement as was authorized by the Knesset at the time, maybe with minor changes of one sort of another.

I will convene the faction tomorrow in order to hear further details, as far as possible; certainly on the prime minister's return and afterward, I assume that the great majority of the faction will approve the agreement as it is presented to us.

[Barqay] Thank you, leader of the Likud faction.

[Sharir] Thank you.

Peres on Visit, Treaty

TA061355 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[Text] At the Knesset this morning reporter Leslie Chesser asked Labor opposition leader Shim'on Peres if he thinks Carter's visit means peace is around the corner.

[Begin recording--Peres] I think this time the peace agreement is around the corner. For peace itself, in real terms, we shall still have to work rather hard and overcome a great deal of complications.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] In the wake of a peace agreement, in a month's time, we shall have to start to negotiate on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and I believe it is there where most of the difficulties are inherent.

[Question] Do you think that Mr Begin's policy now, after the fact, has justified itself? The fact that at first he refused to go and meet with Prime Minister Khalil and afterward agreed to meet President Carter?

[Answer] I do not think it really changed very much. I do not see a great deal of difference between the proposals brought by Dayan and Weizman and the present one.

[Question] So that you do not think that Mr Begin had his way entirely and got, in fact, what he wanted?

[Answer] Well, I think that what has been achieved is really a compromise, that no agreement has superiority and no agreement will suffer as being inferior. This is more or less what could have been expected.

[Question] There is also talk of a defense agreement between Israel and the United States. Do you know anything about that?

[Answer] No, I do not. I am very surprised. I mean we have to wait for further clarifications by the press as the government leaks to the press and the press leaks to the parliament; we shall wait and see exactly what happens. But I shall be very surprised if Mr Begin gave such an answer without consulting either the government or the parliament. [end recording]

Moda'i on Carter's Visit

TA060544 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2130 GMT 5 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 5 Mar--Energy and Communications Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said on Monday evening that he does not see a direct connection between the vote in the Cabinet on Monday and Carter's visit to Israel.

According to him, it is too early to reach conclusions as to how the Cabinet should have voted on the problem on its agenda in view of Carter's visit. "If in the wake of the visit we reach a peace agreement that will fully guarantee peace and security, then I would say that those who favored the prime minister's proposals were right. However, if, God forbid, this is not the case, then it is too early to draw conclusions with regard to the vote," he said.

Mr Moda'i, who was asked if he voted against the prime minister's proposals at the Cabinet meeting, said he is not ready to confirm whether he voted for or against but he emphasized nonetheless that he did not foresee such a far-reaching move on President Carter's part. "According to the information I possess, I am not sure we have to indulge in far-reaching hopes at this stage," he said.

He stressed, however, that the move indicates the importance Carter attaches to the negotiations and his readiness to play a significant personal card. In his opinion, this is a move that is already irrevocable.

MK Arens Interview

TA061622 Tel Aviv IDF RADIO in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman MK Moshe Arens by IDF RADIO Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen on 6 March--place not given; recorded]

[Text--Arens] It is clear to us that President Carter is interested in reaching the signing of the agreement. I would say that it may perhaps be correct to say, under any circumstances, for the conditions and the risks are both ours, whereas he is interested that it come to an end at all costs.

I suppose that during his visit he will try to exert pressure on us in order to bridge the gaps, to the extent that there are gaps upon his arrival. We are all to a certain extent under a veil of fog today because we know that there are U.S. proposals; we know that the Israeli Cabinet has accepted them. I think it is clear that if after Carter's visit to Cairo it transpires that there still are gaps and that As-Sadat does not accept the formulation in its present form, then Carter, during his visit here, will try to persuade us to give in.

[Question] In terms of this aspect of the visit--when you talk about Carter's desire to reach an agreement at all costs--in that respect, is the visit desirable for Israel?

[Answer] I think that if we know how to act wisely, then the visit can certainly be desirable--that is, it will be a visit we will take advantage of in order to hold contacts with him, not only such contacts as were held in Washington, between him and the prime minister, but wider contacts to clarify the interests of the State of Israel, to what extent the interests of Israel and the United States coincide, and the risks which we are not prepared to accept.

During the last few weeks--during the last 2 weeks--it was proved that we do not have to accept U.S. directives.

[Question] Professor Arens, the Cabinet decisions made yesterday following the recommendation of President Carter deal, among other things, with the issue of linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and autonomy and approve--as has been publicized--a new target date according to which the negotiations on the implementation of autonomy will end within a year after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. What do you think about these approved proposals?

[Answer] Insofar as there were changes as a result of the new U.S. proposals, they are apparently in this field. If what is written in the newspaper is true, then I would say that they are merely cosmetic changes, and still leave the problem of conditioning [the bilateral peace treaty on progress toward implementing autonomy] within the agreement; and, hence, still leave the Egyptians a door to violate the agreement after we have withdrawn from the Sinai--and this is our fear--while claiming that the violation does not contradict what is written in the agreement.

[Question] In other words, you think that if the proposals are indeed as they have been published and if indeed the Egyptians accept them and the treaty is signed, it will be an unreliable treaty?

[Answer] I would say that if the treaty is as it was given to us by the United States prior to the journey of the prime minister to the United States, it is definitely unreliable and I think that this is why the Israeli Cabinet did not accept it, and rightly so. The United States has, in effect, left an opening declared upon in advance for the violation of the treaty by the Egyptians if they are not satisfied with respect to Judea, Samaria and East Jerusalem.

Navon Remarks

TA061710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[From the afternoon newsreel]

[Interview with Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon by Moshe Nestelbaum on evening of 6 March--Place not given; recorded]

[Text] [question] Mr President, yesterday we were told that the U.S. President will arrive in Israel Saturday evening. How, in your estimation, will the visit influence the peace negotiations?

[Answer] I assume that if the U.S. President made this decision he had grounds to believe that there is reasonable likelihood that the parties could be brought to ending the process in an agreement. The fact that the prime minister received U.S. proposals and that the Cabinet approved them shows that there has been a change in the U.S. position compared to its previous position. What is not clear is whether this has been precoordinated with the Egyptians or whether it still requires some persuasion by President Carter. If it has been arranged in advance, then the chances are greater; if not, several additional problems are to be expected.

[Question] In your opinion, was a proper preparatory meeting really held in anticipation of the President's visit?

[Answer] I would, of course, have preferred it if President as-Sadat had been invited to Washington for clarifications and talks and presented with questions as to why Egypt has hardened its position in the last few months. This would have been a better preparatory action.

[Question] Mr President, what are your personal expectations from President Carter's visit to Israel?

[Answer] That he should come here when Egypt has changed its opinion, and that if this is indeed the case, then the road to signing the agreement is paved.

WEST BANK NOTABLES VIEW CARTER VISIT WITH DISMAY

TA061346 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Mar 79 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President's expected visit to Israel and Egypt caused dismay among mayors and public figures in the territories. They said the visit was not meant to contend with the Palestinian problem, and they will not respond if they are invited to meet with President Carter.

Just as before the Egyptian president's visit to Jerusalem, no excitement could be discerned last night among Arab West Bank notables, and some even stressed their dismay at the visit.

Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi says: "Carter is coming to complete a stew he prepared for two countries in the region, Israel and Egypt. We opposed this stew from the start and, hence, we have no interest in seeing how it is served on the tables of Israel and Egypt."

The mayor of Jericho, 'Abd al-'Aziz Suwayti, maintains: "Anyone wishing to delude himself should go and watch the political performance of As-Sadat and Begin. I have no interest in it. As a Palestinian I have nothing to expect from Begin or As-Sadat, and certainly not from Carter, who is promoting the narrow interests of his country, which is why he hastened to come to the Middle East."

Other notables repeated old assertions that Egypt had betrayed the mainstay of its policy when it placed its own interests at the top of its priorities and removed the Palestinian problem to the margin of its agreement with Israel.

Further West Bank Reaction

TA061525 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1245 GMT 6 Mar 79 TA

[By Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Nabulus, 6 Mar--Both moderates and extremists in the territories fear President Carter's initiative and think that the deal which is presently being worked out will indeed bring about the signing of a separate peace agreement with Egypt, while ignoring what to them is the central problem--the problem of the Palestinian people.

Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj, known to be moderate and pro-Jordanian, told the ITIM Judaea and Samaria correspondent that President Carter has come to the area in order to speed up the signing of the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt while granting Begin's Cabinet freedom to realize its desires vis-a-vis the West Bank.

He noted that this peace agreement will not bring about peace in the Middle East because there is nothing in it to realize the rights of the Palestinian people. The mayor of Bethlehem thinks that Begin has succeeded in dictating his policy to the President of the United States. Frayj warned that the expected agreement might harm U.S. interests in the area, and "It is a pity that Carter has not learned from the events which have recently occurred in Iran."

The East Jerusalem AL-QUDS, which is known for its support for President as-Sadat's initiative, argues in its front page article that the new U.S. proposals are biased in favor of Israel. The paper warns the Arab countries and the Palestinians that they must now prepare for a very serious stage and that what has so far been in the realm of the imagination will become reality when the peace treaty is signed, disregarding the Palestinian problem.

Other personalities from the territories, who wished to remain anonymous, said that they do not recognize the current Carter-Begin-As-Sadat deal without the participation of all the relevant countries in the region. They said that Begin's autonomy plan suits only underdeveloped African countries and not an enlightened people such as the Palestinians. "How can we be dictated to about an autonomy according to the Begin administration method, when we have something like a cabinet--the PLO--recognized by most of the countries in the world. It can be said that we already have something like embassies in many countries," they argued.

The East Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B, known for its support for the PLO, in a major article, calls on the Arab countries to begin exerting pressure on the world to convene the Geneva conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the PLO. According to the paper, what has been brewing up to now means a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement, an agreement which will not bring about the desired solution to end the conflict in the region.

Many mayors, especially in Samaria, refused to make statements on the issue, claiming that they have recently been prohibited by the authorities from talking to correspondents about political issues.

On the other hand, Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa said that he welcomes Carter's visit to the area, on condition that the visit would insure the Palestinian people's rights and grant them full human rights. "If the visit realizes these two aspirations of the Palestinians, then we, the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip, will wish Carter the utmost success."

The atmosphere in the streets in the territories is one of apprehension in light of the fear that Egypt is about to forsake the Palestinian problem. Many inhabitants say that they will not recognize any peace deal if it is not a full one, that is, with the participation of all the Arab countries as well as the PLO. They also reject the autonomy plan in the format recently published.

Only a few personalities, who preferred that their names not be mentioned, said that for an entire generation the Palestinians rejected many proposals for the solution of their problem, and it is a pity that the latest proposal--which may include a good solution to the problem--will not be discussed. These few personalities still believe that As-Sadat has not sold out the Palestinians.

MORE REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 6 MARCH

Officers' Retirement

LD061402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following announcements were issued today by the General Staff of the Iranian National Islamic Army: In the name of the Almighty, effective 4 March 1979 the seven officers of the National Iranian Islamic Air Force listed below will be retired on the basis of the single-article law on the retirement of officers and NCO's, ratified on 8 October 1965.

1. Brig Gen Hamid Shirazi;
2. Brig Gen Mohammad Abtahi;
3. Brig Gen Parviz Gohari;
4. Brig Gen Asadollah Baqa'i;
5. Brig Gen Kazem Pazand;
6. Brig Gen Bizhan Anvar;
7. Brig Gen Hoseyn Moradkhah.

In the name of the Almighty, effective 7 March 1979 the three officers listed below will be retired on the basis of the single-article law on the retirement of officers and NCO's ratified on 8 October 1965.

1. Brig Gen Dr Aminollah Azari;
2. Col Dr Mehdi Viza'i;
3. Col Dr Hushang Delza'i.

In the name of the Almighty, effective 27 February 1979 the three officers of the Iranian National Islamic Air Forces listed below will be retired on the basis of the single-article law on retirement of officers and NCO's ratified on 8 October 1965.

1. Brig Gen Mehdi Khatib-Shahidi;
2. Brig Gen Hasan Zamani;
3. Brig Gen Kamal Behzadi-Qorbanzadeh.

Officers College Classes

LD061404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the officers college of the ground forces of the Iranian National Islamic Army: In the name of the almighty, all the cadets of the officers college are notified that the college's classes will begin on Saturday, 10 March. The cadets must present themselves in cadet uniform at 0800 on that day. It should be pointed out that this is the final deadline for the cadets to report for duty, and cadets who fail to report by this date will be regarded as AWOL and dealt with according to regulations.

Shooting in Tabriz

LD061158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution committee at the air force base has informed PARS in Tabriz that there was scattered shooting by counterrevolutionary elements in various parts of the city last night.

Fighters and guardians of the revolution were immediately rushed to the scenes of the shooting. They returned the fire of the hirelings and mercenaries of the former corrupt regime, and arrested a number of them and sent them to prison through the central committee of revolution. A number of hirelings also managed to escape, but the guardians of revolution are searching for them following their every step. Imam Khomeyni's 28 committees in Tabriz have requested the citizens to contact these committees personally if they have complaints.

Entezam Statement

LD061244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] 'Abbas Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister and government spokesman, today provided some explanations to an Iranian Islamic revolution radio and television correspondent regarding the decrees approved by the cabinet of the provisional Islamic government. 'Abbas Amir Entezam said that under one of the latest decrees approved, the final salaries and bonuses of martyrs will be paid to their supervisors. He also said that before the new year [21 March], all outstanding salaries of government employees will be paid.

In reply to a question regarding the sale of oil to Israel and South Africa, the government spokesman said: South Africa had an agreement on oil purchases with previous Iranian governments, but Israel had no direct contract on oil purchases from Iran. It received its oil indirectly through the private oil companies that purchases Iranian oil. The deputy prime minister added: The National Iranian Oil Company has warned these companies that they are not entitled to place the oil purchased from Iran at Israel's disposal, and that if they do so the Iranian Government will react sharply.

The government spokesman also released the text of a bill on the country's general supplementary budget for 1357 [year ending 20 March] approved by the cabinet of the provisional Islamic government. Under the bill, the government has earmarked 145 billion rials to pay the salary increases stemming from the amendments made to the civil service employment code and from its executive regulations, and to pay as per the changes made in the code's schedules for salaries and bonuses.

The money will be obtained through the country's general revenue for the year 1357. Under the bill, the provisional government has been authorized to raise 15 billion rials to meet other essential expenditures, and to use this money in accordance with a schedule that will be prepared by the plan and budget organization and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Under the bill, in order to make up for the shortfall in its revenue resources, the government has been authorized to issue treasury bonds to the extent needed in emergency circumstances. However, there will be no interest payable on these bonds. The same bill also authorizes the government to pay off up to 6 billion rials of its foreign loans which fall due in the year 1357.

Khomeyni Address to Women

LD061215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On 4 March the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, addressed tens of thousands of brave women of Qom at the Feyziyeh theological school. The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution said: You dear and brave sisters have guaranteed victory for Iran shoulder to shoulder with our men.

I am proud of the braveries of the courageous women of Iran, of Qom and other cities. You brave women were in the forefront in this victory and are still in the forefront. Islamic laws are in the interests of both men and women. Women must participate in determining the country's fundamental destiny.

Imam Khomeyni said the blessed Koran is the source of humanity, and so are women. If brave and child-bearing women are taken away from the nation, the nation will be dragged toward defeat and decadence. In the same way that Islam has given men the right to divorce, it has also given women the same right. Imam Khomeyni said: When people are getting married they can, right from the outset, agree on certain provisions which would be neither contrary to the religion nor against their own status.

Shah Trial

LD061452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] UPI has quoted Amir Entezam, the spokesman of the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic revolution, as saying that the former shah and members of his family will be tried by a special court in their absence. Amir Entezam said the former shah of Iran will be tried for crimes against the Iranian nation. The former shah of Iran is currently living in Morocco.

Ahvaz Workers

DO061542 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1429 GMT 6 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Ahvaz: In the name of the Almighty, at this stage in the history of our country, as the revolutionary hopes of Islamic people are being achieved, it is self-evident that the revolutionary government and the imam's committees would not reflect anything other than the interests of the toilers and hard working Muslims. Consequently, we announce to our hard working Muslim brothers in (Mavard-e Luleh) that tomorrow, the 16th of Esfand 1357 [7 March], they are to return to their factory and their posts. In this way the economy of the revolution will begin moving as quickly as possible, and you will join ranks with the other productive brethren.

'Guardians' of Tabriz

DO062028 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1850 GMT 6 Mar 79 DO

[Text] At this hour when the guardians of the night [pasdaran-e shab] have assumed the duty of watching over the people and the city, let me once again draw to your attention a message from Ayatollah (Haj 'Abdolhamid Chebabeyani) which is addressed to you and others in Azerbaijan:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate; I give thanks and appreciation for their cooperation to the honorable people of Azerbaijan, and full credit for the service of the security officials and the Islamic strugglers who are promoting high (?Islamic) moral standards. Taking into consideration that they are Muslim guardians of Islam and should be fully endowed with Islamic morality, I bring these two points to the attention of the dear struggling sons:

1. As I have already mentioned, avoid any aggressive actions or behavior unbefitting a complete Muslim, and remain within Islamic law. Be alert that you do not cause any disturbances.
2. Take the condition of the weak and the sick into consideration and avoid causing insecurity and disorder through pointless gunfire--especially in the evening hours. You will thus defend your duty to man and faith, [words indistinct].

Shiraz Air Force Base

DO062057 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1602 GMT 6 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Dear listeners, you are hearing my voice from Shiraz, the radio of the Islamic revolution of Fars. The Islamic revolution committee of the Shiraz Air Force Base announces that air force enlisted men who had not returned to duty by 3 March 1979 are AWOL. If their absence continues, they will be considered deserters. In addition to not receiving their discharge papers, in accordance with regulations they will be delivered to the competent tribunals.

Kohkiluyeh Governor General Arrested

LD062143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, on instructions from His Eminence the Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Karamatollah Malek-Hoseyni, Ahmad Gowharzadeh, former governor general of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad Province, was arrested last night by Yasuj Mojahedin in Ahvaz and was handed over to the committee of the central staff of the Islamic revolution council in Yasuj. The former governor general of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad has been arrested for having taken part in financial misappropriations and participation in counterrevolutionary activities.

Relations With Consortium

LD061854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] spokesman today said: This company will no longer do business through the Consortium, and all international oil companies should enter into direct negotiations with Iran. Hasan Nazih, the managing director of the NIOC, said in Agha Jari: The National Iranian Gas Company and the National Iranian Petrochemical Company and other affiliated companies will soon be incorporated into the National Iranian Oil Company.

Nazih in Agha Jari

LD062338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Hasan Nazih, managing director of the NIOC, has said that the National Iranian Gas Company and the National Iranian Petrochemical Company and other affiliated companies would soon be incorporated in the NIOC. Mr Nazih arrived in the industrial region of Agha Jari this morning at the head of a delegation. He attended a meeting of oil and gas industry employees.

Mr Nazih later addressed the oil and gas industry employees. He said: You should appoint representatives who will be able to bring to fruition the revolution on the basis of the commands of the Imam Khomeyni. Then send these representatives to Tehran in order to carry out investigations into all the employees' problems.

The NIOC managing director then held a meeting with representatives of the committee elected by employees engaged in collecting and refining gas in Bid Boland, and listened to their demands for changes throughout the National Iranian Gas Company in the Agha Jari District. He said: The National Iranian Gas Company and the National Iranian Petrochemical Company and other companies affiliated will be incorporated into the NIOC and will operate under my supervision. Mr Nazih was then asked about carrying out the policy of exporting gas to the USSR. He said: As soon as production is resumed with the full flow of crude oil and the refining of gas in the Bid Boland gas refinery and after discussions with the revolutionary government, we will export gas to any country which the government deems suitable. Concluding their visit, Mr Nazih and his companions visited workers' houses and public places in the industrial region in Omideyeh, Agha Jari.

Sanjabi Receives Lebanese Shi'ites

LD062121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Ayatollah Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shamsuddin, the deputy head of the Lebanese National Shi'ite Council, Dr [name indistinct], official responsible for the 'Amal movement and member of the Shi'ite Council, and Mr Sadruddin as-Sadr, the son of Imam Musa as-Sadr, met Mr Karim Sanjabi, the minister of foreign affairs, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. During the meeting, the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, the position of Lebanese Shi'ites and problems of southern Lebanon were discussed. During the conversation Dr Sanjabi said that the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic revolution will concentrate all its efforts internationally, and its relations with the Arab countries, so that the Imam Musa as-Sadr may obtain his freedom as soon as possible and return to his flock in Lebanon.

No Khomeyni Spokesman

LD062124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni has no special adviser or spokesman. In view of the fact that consultations and deliberations constitute one of the principles of the true religion of Islam, and this has always been paid special attention by the Imam Khomeyni, nevertheless, as has often been declared, the Imam Khomeyni has no special adviser or spokesman and has not appointed a person in this capacity.

[Signed] Ahmad Khomeyni.

Defense Minister on Army

LD062116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference this morning Commodore Dr Madani explained the present and future roles of the Ministry of National Defense and the army for the benefit of newsmen.

Pertaining to collecting weapons and the role of revolution guards, Commodore Madani said: The guards are elements who have made self-sacrifices and struggled toward revolution, and are really working hard at present. Attention should be paid to the fact that we ought to discipline ourselves today and, in place of the blind obedience of the past, we should obey commands in an informed manner. The defense minister added: It should be remembered that at present we are in a constructive phase and in this phase the government chosen by the Imam should be obeyed. Today we do not have an army or a gendarmerie which receives its orders from Mohammad Reza Khan. If we do not observe discipline, a calamity will penetrate and beset the revolution and will damage it.

Continuing his speech, the defense minister said: Today we have a greater responsibility than in the past to protect public properties since all these belong to the nation. Our duty and responsibility are not purely military today. Rather we have a people's mission [resalate-e mardomi]. The army should be a school today, that is, a soldier throughout his military service should receive training commensurate with his aptitude and interest in various agricultural and industrial fields, and should enter society as a work force. He added: The army's installations and assets, in those cases where they can be used by the people, will be entrusted to the people. In the past there were numerous garrisons in Tehran and in the provincial capitals which will be investigated in order to turn these garrisons into parks if possible.

Pertaining to the question of autonomy and safeguarding the state's monolithism, the defense minister said: I think what has been meant by autonomy is administrative decentralization, since the administration of the country was centrally carried out faultily from Tehran by the order of a person, that is the shah, who was not even a national person. The running of the country's affairs ought to be entrusted today to the people. The people of every province know better what their needs are and how the provincial budgets should be spent in a more useful manner.

Pertaining to the country's borders, he said: Over thousands of years our zealous and struggling border inhabitants in Kordestan, Azarbayjan, Baluchestan and in other places have been the most valiant sentinels of the country. But we, too, should be prepared and awake. We are ready, in case of need, to defend the country's borders well.

Pertaining to the chaos in and degree of ability of the army, Commodore Madani said: Our army has not been destroyed, but rather its corrupt and antipeople system has been broken and a people's system shall replace that. Referring to social questions and relations governing society in the previous regime, he added: The army is no longer closed to the people today. No longer will signs be placed over garrison gates reading: Photography is forbidden!

Pertaining to army disciplinary regulations, the defense minister said: All regulations will be reviewed, but as long as a new law and regulations have not been issued, the former regulations will be carried out. Attention should be paid to the fact that now all regulations are to be aimed at serving the people's interests and for the people.

Pertaining to high-level decisionmaking in the army, Commodore Madani said: Decision-making will be by consultation [shura], but on executive questions, making and carrying out orders will be done in an informed manner. I rely on discipline, since this discipline is a people's discipline.

Pertaining to the shah's views on the importance of the Hormiz Strait for oil exports and safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf, the minister of national defense told our correspondent: I used to worry about the following question: What shopkeeper, when he sells something, has to safeguard it right up to door of the purchaser? Who else but despotism gave us this task in the service of colonialism? Whoever buys oil is himself responsible for its transportation. Of course, we shall be extremely careful and watchful pertaining to safeguarding our country's borders in the Persian Gulf. However, we should not be sentinels of the Persian Gulf and dissipate the capital of the Iranian nation for others sake. This we will never do! The minister of national defense said: We will have friendly relations with our neighbors in the Persian Gulf.

Answering a question put to him by our correspondent on modern weapons in the navy and air force in view of the new relations which will be established with the countries selling these weapons, Commodore Madani said: One of the biggest treasons perpetrated and introduced as service by the former regime was the purchase of technology, and this policy was carried out in the worst possible manner in the army. The most modern weapons have entered the army without there being a need for them and without having the specialists who could handle them. These were the policies carried out in order to make us dependent on the foreigners and foreign advisers. But henceforth, we will endeavor to bring the specialist first and then to purchase the weapons needed for the defense of our national interest. We no longer entertain the stupid and antipeople whims of the former regime for possessing the most advanced weapons and biggest bases. Should decisions be taken in order to build a base for the realm, they would be in accordance with national needs and national plans, not in accordance with plans and suggestions by foreign advisers.

Pertaining to the manner in which servicemen will continue their work, Commodore Madani said: In the past we used to live under an antipeople system from which everyone suffered. Everyone worked under that system and most of the people carried out a negative struggle against it. The revolution leader has been begged for a general amnesty so that the course of events can continue with greater speed and assurance.

Pertaining to those from the navy who throughout the recent events have been on duty and away from the homeland, the minister of national defense told our correspondent: All of them are aware of the revolution, all of them have accepted the new situation and no one has shown any opposition to the new system.

Statement on Soldiers' Meeting

LD061934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army: In the name of the Almighty; according to information provided by various individuals and irresponsible groups through the issuing of statements, soldiers have been invited to hold a meeting opposite the Prime Ministry tomorrow in order to reduce the length of military service. We therefore ask all soldiers not to be influenced by such irresponsible individuals and groups, and to convey any proposals or suggestions which they might have in this respect via the commanding officers, who have recently been introduced by the General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army, to the General Staff, so that after investigations the necessary decisions can be taken on this matter.

Military Service 1 Year

LD061936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following communique was issued today by the minister for national defense: I wish to inform the public that following the reduction in the length of military service from 2 years to 1 year, studies are being carried out with regard to soldiers serving at present, too, and the results of these studies will be announced within the next few days.

[Signed] The Minister for National Defense.

Army Personnel to Report

LD061938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In the name of the Almighty, now that the command of the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, has been put into effect and all units and garrisons have resumed their organization, all personnel, whether officers, technicians, NCO's, employees or soldiers, are dutybound to present themselves at the garrisons where they previously served and to be prepared to carry out various duties in support of the Iranian people's Islamic revolution.

[Signed] The General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army.

Underground Prison in Qazvin

LD061940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following the dissemination of various rumors pertaining to the existence of an underground prison in Qazvin's great mosque, the city's Islamic revolution committee, in a statement issued in order to rebut these rumors, considers this an act aimed at diverting public opinion and dealing a blow to the revolution.

New Abadan Governor

LD061849 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, Mr Esma'il Abufazeli has been appointed revolutionary governor of Abadan. Similarly, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Siavash was appointed director general of education and training in Khuzestan Province.

Abadan Radio on Oil

JN062044 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday oil flowed from our land after a period of stoppage. Thus, this vital artery regains its effectiveness and role in building modern Iran under the rule of the Koran. Oil was and will be a means of revolution to achieve victory for our Muslim people in Iran. In the recent past when this artery was stopped by order of the revolution, there were reasons behind it. Then, the East and the West were surprised by this action.

However, a few days later, the world and the Iranian Muslim people knew that oil was the strongest weapon in the hands of the revolution in destroying the throne of the former regime, which went completely bankrupt in a few days. That regime fell like autumn leaves because it was based on filling the pockets of utilitarian agents with the people's money. Oil was one of the sources of this money.

With the oil stoppage, the breath of the regime and those on its bandwagon stopped. Then we restored oil to its strategic position. As oil helped us bring about success for the revolution, today it will share with us the continuation of the revolution on wider and loftier levels than ever before. Our oil is for the people, for building and for the future. Our oil is for the innocent children who are tearful for their lost fathers. Our oil is for the bereaved widows who sacrificed their husbands and sons. Our oil is for the people who struggled until they triumphed.

The reign which used most of the oil revenues to buy arms for destruction and devastation has gone for good. Gone is the era which used to fill the pockets of agents inside and outside with oil revenues in return for their pledge to protect the regime. That era has gone forever, and a new era has begun. In this era everything will be for the people and their interests. The people alone and their (?Islamic) leadership have made this era. Thus, they are worthier to live with their gains.

KUWAITI MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

LD051755 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 5 March, KUNA--In an interview with the Kuwaiti magazine AL-YAQADHAH published here today, the Iranian religious leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni revealed that the former shah of Iran had used the mediation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France to try to persuade him not to return to Iran. Khomeyni told AL-YAQADHAH that he had insisted on returning home after he had discovered "a conspiracy aimed at paralyzing him." The religious leader added that the shah, who was obliged to leave Iran on 16 January 1979 following demonstrations, strikes and a wave of popular violence against him, had offered to allow Khomeyni to take over all the levers of power in Iran in return for allowing the shah to retain his position. Khomeyni reiterated that the objective of the Iranian revolution was to establish Islamic rule and to contribute to raising the Muslims' position and unity to enable Muslims to recover their past glory.

Imam Khomeyni, who returned home on 1 February after 16 years in exile, stressed that his country had no need whatever for the weapons piled up by the shah. He said that these weapons benefitted "only America and its bases in Iran." America's purpose in supplying Iran with weapons, the aging religious leader said, was "to protect itself and its bases from the Soviet Union." He said that he regarded this as high treason to the homeland.

The imam reaffirmed that the new government would hunt the shah. "We will bring him back, together with the money he has taken abroad," the religious leader said, stressing that the amount the shah had smuggled abroad "was beyond imagination." He urged "all friendly and fraternal" states to hand over former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar if the latter was in their territory, pointing out that Bakhtiar was "a criminal on the run."

Imam Khomeyni called on the Islamic states to unite and together to confront tendentious foreign propaganda and interests, and to move together under the banner of a unified Islamic state that would be able to defeat the world.

FORMER OPPONENT OF SHAH ARRESTED IN TEHRAN

TA070855 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 7 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, March 7 (AFP)--Ahmad Bani-Ahmad, declared opponent of the shah under the old regime, has been arrested on the orders of Tehran's public prosecutor, the independent daily AYANDEGAN said here today. Mr Bani-Ahmad, former M.P. for Tabriz in north west Iran, was arrested on Sunday, the paper said.

Observers noted that the news had shocked political circles here. No reason has been given for the arrest but unconfirmed rumours suggested that Mr Bani-Ahmad might be suspected of having collaborated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Mr Bani-Ahmad, founder of the pro-Islamic "Union for Freedom" Party, was well-known for his opposition to the governments of shah appointed-Premiers Ja'afar Sharif-Emami and General Gholam Reza Azhari.

MOSADDEQ GRANDSON FORMS OPPOSITION PARTY

JN061717 Baghdad INA in English 1700 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, March 6, INA--It was announced here today that a national front opposing the present National Front led by Mr. Karim Sanjabi, the foreign minister, had been established as advocate Hadayatollah Meteen Deftari, a grandson of Dr. Mohammad Mosaddeq, the founder of the National Front, accused the present front of having exhausted its own role.

In a speech at a mass rally held yesterday to mark the 12th anniversary of the death of Dr. Mosaddeq, Mr. Deftari declared that the non-democratic trend already put the leaders of the National Front at a distance from the masses and made the prospect of achieving its original objectives futile.

The new front, named the National Democratic Front, will, he said, comprise all political organizations and parties with a program essentially based on holding a referendum for abolition of the monarchy and another on the type of regime guaranteeing all freedoms and uprooting all aspects of discrimination in society.

NVOI PAYS TRIBUTE TO MOSADDEQ'S MEMORY, WELCOMES REFERENDUM

TA061358 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 5 March carries a commentary entitled "Death Anniversary of a Great Man," commemorating Muhammad Mosaddeq and eulogizing his struggle against "oil kings and imperialist forces." The commentary says: "Today is the 12th anniversary of the death of Muhammad Mosaddeq who fought bravely against the British oil company and cartel. Mr Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Government and National Iranian Oil Company officials have adopted this anniversary as the day on which our country's oil will begin to be (?sold) independently and without any intervention by foreign companies. This was one of the Iranian nation's ambitions. One of Mosaddeq's aims was the nationalization of the oil industry which, unfortunately, could not be effected as a result of a bloody coup by British and American imperialists."

The commentary says that "Mosaddeq was the first man to raise the banner of struggle against oil kings and most strong imperialist forces," and that Mosaddeq had said that "the British oil company was a state within a state."

It goes on: "The Iranian nation has had to endure a great deal of suffering and poverty as a result of the British oil company's ruthless exploitation. As a result of the traitorous British oil concession many crimes were committed in Iran. The British imposed the evil and traitorous Pahlavi dynasty and Reza Khan on the Iranian nation by means of their oil company. Tens and hundreds of national and Islamic officials and personalities and patriots were eliminated as a result of the incitements by the malicious company's agents. Tens and hundreds of fighters and opponents of exploitation and of the oil cartel fell to martyrdom in prisons and at the gallows.

"Rejecting the foreign oil cartels, the Iranian nation has for the first time independently (? exported) its oil at the correct value. The Iranian nation had to make great sacrifices in order to free its own source of wealth from the control of international (? monopolies)." The oil cartel and the slave of U.S. and British imperialism, Muhammed Reza, thought that they could denigrate the name of this distinguished personality by means of ruthless accusations. But it is not possible to cover up history's judgment. "The ousted shah was restored to power as a result of a coup d'etat prepared by the United States and Britain. Now a quarter of a century has passed. This is not a long time in history. However, history has passed its judgment, and the Iranian nation, by sacrificing its most noble sons, has ended the Pahlavi dynasty and the exploitation by his British and American masters."

The commentary concludes: "Mosaddeq's name has a special place in the hearts of the Iranian people. For justice and independence he launched a major struggle in the national and international arenas. The names of Reza Khan and Muhammad Reza have been dumped into the dustbin of history. But the names of those who have served the nation, those who have been supporting the nation's rights and those who are the unflinching enemies of exploitation shall forever live in the pages of history and in the hearts of the Iranian people. In its struggle against exploitation, the Iranian nation achieved victory guided by Mosaddeq's spirit. The nation rose as a single body. And it is a great historic lesson that Mosaddeq's greatness reemerged in our country's national and Islamic revolution, achieved under Imam Khomeyni's guidance."

The radio then carries a commentary on the forthcoming referendum in Iran. The commentary, after noting that His Great Holiness Imam Khomeyni has said that "no one should violate the freedom of voting and people should cast their votes freely," says: "Our country is preparing its future. The Iranian nation has succeeded in toppling Muhammad Reza's evil and bloodshedding regime through sustained struggle, and it is now in the process of establishing a new regime and a national democratic republic." After noting that "thousands fell in the process," the commentary says: "Millions of struggling and free Iranians will go to the polls and vote for a national, democratic and Islamic republic."

The commentary warns the patriotic Iranians to be vigilant and "to expose the enemies of the revolution and their masters and U.S. imperialism's plots," and in conclusion says: "One should prevent the enemies from infiltrating the ranks of the revolutionaries. The national, democratic and Islamic republic and its government will derive their strength from the unity and solidarity of all freedom fighters. Unity and solidarity are the major means for achieving the Iranian people's aspirations. Let us greet the referendum in unity and solidarity, and let us foil the threats and plots of the Iranian nation's enemies."

NVOI ON PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, WARNS AGAINST U.S. AGENTS

TA061946 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 February discusses the overthrow of the monarchy by the "brave people of Iran" and the establishment of the Islamic provisional government which has taken over and is establishing law and order. The radio says that the military and civilian government workers who were opposed to the former regime are now ready to serve Mr Bazargan and the people of Iran. The revolutionaries pledge "to serve the brave people of Iran," the radio asserts.

The radio then goes on to say that the proper organization of the military is an extremely important task. "Those who opposed the shah's regime should not be forgotten," the radio adds, noting that "American agents who worked for the shah's army are still around."

The people are urged to be aware of these "American agents" who were loyal to the shah and who "now pretend to be on the side of the revolution." "American corruption has been proven throughout the military," the radio adds. The peasants' struggle and the participation of all the people in the revolution are praised. The peasants are called the backbone of the movement and are the support behind the urban revolutionaries.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS AYATOLLAH MOTAHHARI, FEDAI-YE LEADER

For texts of the interviews carried by Budapest Domestic Television Service on 4 March of the leader of the Feda'i-ye Khalq movement, and of Ayatollah Motahhari, see the Hungary section of the 6 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER INTERVIEWS TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY

For the text of the RUDE PRAVO interview with Tudeh Party Secretary Namid Safari, see Czechoslovak section of the 6 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

INDIA

MORE ON VAJPAYEE STATEMENT ON PRC AERIAL SURVEYS

BK061448 Delhi ISI in English 1430 GMT 6 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was made by the minister of external affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in response to a calling attention in the Rajya Sabha on 6 March 1979 regarding the reported permission granted to the Chinese authorities for an aerial survey by Chinese aircraft over the India-China-Nepal trijunction points:

Chairman, Sir: As the House is aware, the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal had signed a boundary treaty on 5 October 1961. Article one of this treaty described in detail the Sino-Nepalese boundary. The treaty also appointed a joint boundary committee with the responsibility to set up permanent boundary markers "as necessary on the boundary line between the two countries and then draft a protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers." In pursuance of the above understanding, the two countries signed a protocol on 20 January 1963 which described the total length of the Sino-Nepalese boundary to be 1,111.47 kilometres with 79 boundary markers fixed in serial numbers 1 to 79 from west to east. They also agreed that they would periodically inspect the boundary markers.

We had examined the position of the two trijunction points in east and west soon after the conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese border treaty. The Government of India had then made the position clear in Parliament on 16 March 1962 in reply to questions that "the Government of India have no reason to believe that the two trijunctions with which they are concerned have in any way been erroneously depicted. The treaty as well as the alignment shown on the maps attached to it broadly follow the traditional high watershed boundary with minor mutual adjustments." It was further clarified that "no action on the part of the Government of India is considered necessary."

The first periodic joint inspection of the Sino-Nepalese boundary, as envisaged in the 1963 Sino-Nepalese protocol, started last year in May.

The Chinese authorities at Beijing took the initiative to voluntarily inform us on 15 June 1978 that, consequent on the agreement between the two governments of China and Nepal to carry out a joint inspection of the Sino-Nepalese border, Chinese aircraft would be undertaking survey flights in areas of Chinese and Nepalese territory across the Sino-Nepal border. As these survey flights did not involve Indian airspace, the question of giving permission by the Government of India for overflights did not arise. The aerial survey has since been completed, and on careful checking it can be stated that, in fact, no violation of Indian airspace took place.

DEMONSTRATION SCORES PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

BK070319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 79 BK

[Text] A big demonstration was staged outside the Chinese Embassy yesterday in protest against the Chinese attack on Vietnam. A number of MP's from different parties took part in the demonstration. They include Mrs Mrinal Gore, Mrs Amarjit Kaur, Mr P.K. Kodivan and Mr Unnikrishnan.

A protest note handed over to the Chinese Embassy said the Chinese aggression on Vietnam was reminiscent of the aggression against India in 1962.

USSR TO SUPPLY 200 TONS OF HEAVY WATER TO INDIA

BK070753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister told the Lok Sabha today that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply 200 tons of heavy water with certain safeguards under an agreement signed in 1976. The safeguards stipulate that it should not be used for making nuclear weapons or any other explosive devices.

Replying to a supplementary during the question hour, Mr Desai said it is not in the public interest to divulge more details.

DESAI ON DELAY IN ARRIVAL OF ENRICHED URANIUM

BK070755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister today assured the Lok Sabha that steps have been taken to see that the national efforts in the nuclear field are not affected due to delay in the supply of enriched uranium.

In a written reply he said that none of the units of the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad is closed due to this delay. However, the enriched uranium (oxide) plant is operating at 20 percent of its normal capacity, accruing a loss of 150,000 rupees per month.

NEPAL

FORMER PRIME MINISTER KOIRALA RETURNS

BK061518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 6 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, March 6 (AFP)--Deposed Premier Bisweswore Prasad Koirala returned here this afternoon amidst anti-Koirala slogans from crowds of Panchayat cadres and National Panchayat members at the airport.

The followers of the partyless polity displayed black flags and placards bearing the slogans "Down with foreign agent thugs" and "Down with anti-social elements".

Soon after the plane carrying Mr Koirala arrived from Patna (India) a group of anti-Koirala students climbed the airport boundary wall and rushed to the apron chanting anti-Koirala slogans.

Mr Koirala however was driven away to his residence in a police land rover for security reasons.

Mr Koirala returned here via Patna after undergoing medical treatment at Cornell Hospital in New York on his right carotid artery.

Talking to newsmen at his residence Mr Koirala said: "I am happy to be back. I am physically perfect now".

Commenting on the recent execution of two activists of the outlawed Nepali Congress for their "sedition and treason acts" Mr Koirala said, "It was very shocking, unexpected and incomprehensible." He said it was incomprehensible as the execution was carried out two years after the verdict of the courts. "It is the act of the nervousness of the government. It will do no good to anybody nor will it strengthen the Panchayat system", he continued. "If it has hurt anybody it has hurt the monarch most", Mr Koirala added.

When asked if the execution had caused a set-back to his move for national reconciliation, Mr Koirala said: "It has not but it has vitiated the atmosphere".

Talking about his political plans, he emphasized that he was not launching any movement. "Rather I will try to meet the king and resume dialogue for the national reconciliation", he added.

Koirala looked fresh and cheerful. He was met by his party colleagues Ganesh Man Singh, Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, the former speaker, and a large number of his sympathisers.

Soon after his arrival he rushed to the court which resumed two pending sedition cases against Mr Koirala.

PAKISTAN

SUPREME COURT CONTINUES HEARING OF BHUTTO PETITION

BK070102 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Mar 79 BK

[Text] In the review petition in the Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case before the Supreme Court today, the prosecution counsel made submissions on the scope of the review as well as on the question of the sentence. Mr Ejaz Husain Batalvi argued that findings on facts drawn after taking into consideration the material evidence and facts was not open to question. Quoting several cases, laws and authorities including the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he emphasized that the whole theory of the 31 points raised by the defense was preposterous. This did not fall under the category of error appearance on the face of the record, which was a prerequisite condition for a ground for review. He pointed out that no ground for review had been made. The appeal in the case had been heard for 7 months and each single bit of evidence had been gone into and nobody could claim that the appreciation of facts was wrong.

The prosecution counsel submitted that no review would lie if one of the parties considered itself to be aggrieved by the decision. The orders once made could not be altered except under very exceptional circumstances. The difference of opinion between judges was natural and could not be the basis of review. The conclusions having been arrived at could not be challenged.

Mr Ejaz Husain Batalvi dealt at length with the scope of review and support of his contention that rehearing of the whole case was absolutely prohibited in review cases. He also argued that no review could lie on the question of the quantum of sentence once the sentence had been awarded legally. The matter could only be considered by the executive. He further submitted that in several decided cases, appeals had been dismissed on the grounds that the appellant was not present at the scene of the occurrence. Under the law, the man who instigates the murder is equally guilty as the actual perpetrator of the crime. Lesser punishment simply on the grounds of not being present at the scene was out of the question.

The prosecution counsel submitted that the cases cited by Mr Yahya Bakhtiar were distinguishable and did not apply to the present case. In the present case the entire forces of evil were set in motion by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and there would have been no murder but for him. Ghulam Mustafa was party to the conspiracy to kill Ahmed Raza Kasuri, but he was not a party to any conspiracy to kill Mr Kasuri's father and had neither the intention nor any motive to kill the deceased. Yet the entire court sentenced Ghulam Mustafa to death.

Similarly, there was evidence on record to show that even after the death of Mr Mohammad Ahmed Khan, there was no remorse on the part of the petitioner and approver. Masood Mahmud was on record as having deposed that it is not all over unless Ahmed Raza Kasuri is finished. He said Mr Mohammad Ahmed Khan's murder could not have taken place but for the letting loose of the forces of evil by the petitioner.

Citing a case law, the prosecution counsel also pointed to the killing of the Burmese prime minister and the members of his Cabinet in 1947 at the insistence of onetime prime minister of that country U Saw. He emphasized that although U Saw was not present at the scene of the occurrence, he was nevertheless convicted and sent to the gallows.

The defense counsel, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, in his right of reply submitted that the petition was maintainable because of the misreading of the evidence and wrong assumption of facts and basing the conviction on them. He maintained that these were valid grounds for being considered as error appearance in the judgment on the face of the report. On his request the court allowed him to make his submission on the question of sentence tomorrow.

FOREIGN OFFICE ON INDIAN COMMENT ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK051700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Mar 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today expressed surprise that the Pakistan nuclear energy program which is being carried out strictly for peaceful application should be debated in the Indian Parliament and its peaceful purposes questioned.

The spokesman said it is strange that this is being done in India, a country which has rejected all nuclear safeguards and already conducted a nuclear explosion. The spokesman was commenting on the debate in the Indian Rajya Sabha last Friday. He said that the Indian foreign minister's statement--carried by BLITZ [Bombay weekly] on the 3d of last month--denied India had given up its nuclear options and that in this statement the foreign minister had pointed out that he belongs to the party which advocates an atomic policy.

The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan's policy is based on peaceful purposes, as is clearly reflected in its stand in the United Nations. Pakistan has always supported the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia.

The spokesman regretted that India adamantly opposes proposals for the acceptance of safeguards against nuclear weapons. He said it is incomprehensible that India should feel threatened by Pakistan's peaceful and safeguarded nuclear program.

The spokesman said that India could greatly contribute to peace in this region by agreeing to the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia.

The spokesman confirmed that the Indian prime minister had written a letter to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq about Pakistan's nuclear program and said that a reply from the president had been sent.